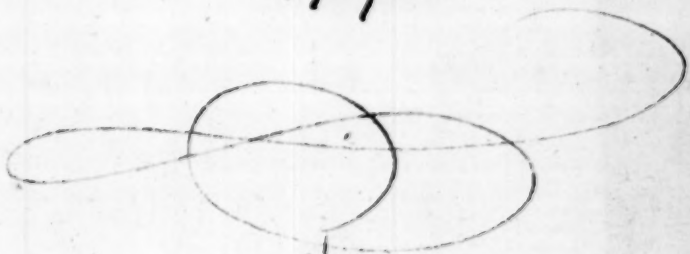


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George Stonestreet Griffin

1791





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A NEW  
*Biographical and Chronological*  
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

FROM

The earliest Accounts to the present Time.

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SECOND EDITION.

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*“ Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,  
The gen’rous Plan of Pow’r, deliver’d down,  
From Age to Age, by your renown’d Forefathers,  
(So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)  
Oh, never let them perish in your Hands!  
But piously transmit them to your Children.”*

ADDISON.

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MDCCXC.

J. R. Gilpin.





## P R E F A C E.



AN acquaintance with the history of our own country being allowed of the utmost importance—in order to understand it more clearly, we shall just prefix a short sketch of its constitution.

THE excellence of our government has, amidst a variety of foreign disturbances and domestic feuds, raised this country to the pinnacle of glory; and formed a state that is equally the envy and admiration of surrounding nations.

THE three great forms of government are the Monarchical, which vests the sole power in the sovereign; the Aristocratical, which confers it on the nobility; and the Democratical, which gives it to the people. Although each of these possess perfections peculiar to itself, yet they are all liable to material inconveniences. It has, therefore, been a confessed axiom with politicians, that a government formed of the whole, and digested with wisdom, would make the most perfect constitution that human nature could desire.

THE welfare of the people being the final end of all good government, it is no wonder that benevolent legislators should exert their faculties to compose a system of laws that might prove the greatest blessing to their fellow creatures. Thus have arisen the various systems of state which have done greater credit to the heart than to the head of their authors. Constitutions have been formed which were too pure for the government of human nature: but, if there be a  
+ system

System that deserved adoption, it is the constitution of England. It was formed equally to controul the prejudices as well as the vices inherent to mankind. The authors supposing that the people, lords, and sovereign, were equally liable to error, have wisely given a power to check and correct each other's actions, whenever they should deviate from the principles that tend to promote national welfare. It is by this property that the abuses in other governments are remedied. The arbitrary power of the French, the insolent pride of the nobility, and the licentiousness of the people, are restrained by our constitution.

THE three grand principles of our government are vesting a power in the representation chosen by the people to propose laws for the benefit of the community. These are debated with freedom, and determined by a majority of opinions, which are ascertained by the votes given on each question.

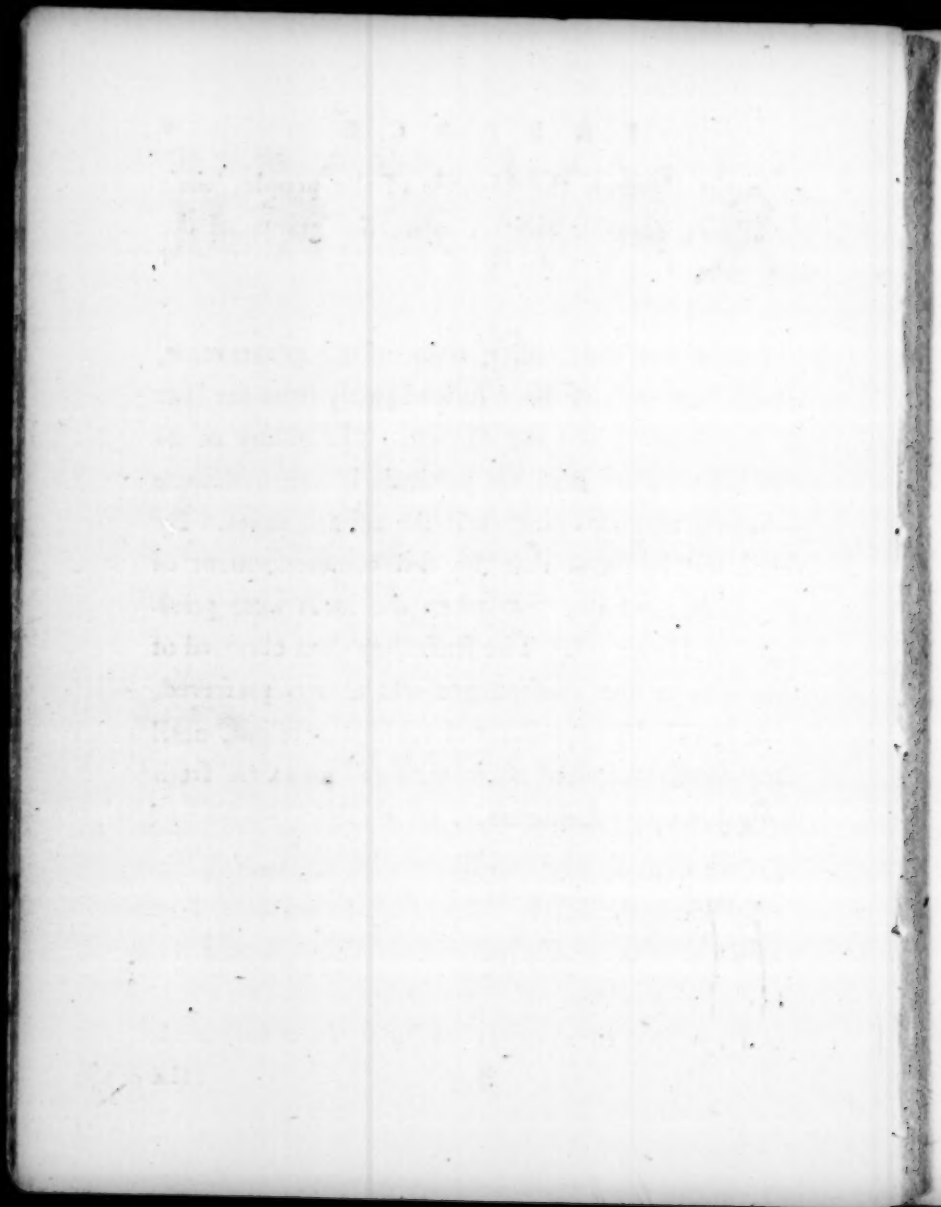
As the representatives of the people are liable to feel a separate interest from the upper house, the house of lords are vested with a power to judge of the propriety and expediency of every bill passed in the commons.

BUT as measures might be proposed by the commons and adopted by the lords which would increase their power beyond the limits prescribed by the constitution, or might affect materially the interests of the people in general—

- THE king has the power to reject what he thinks might tend to injure his subjects, or infringe on his prerogative. Although he has the power of executing the law, he cannot make one. But as sudden emergencies might require the dispatch of fleets or armies before his parliament could have time to debate on the propriety, he can dispose of both according to the emergencies of the state. However, to prevent the army or navy from being extended in such a manner

as might threaten the liberties of the people, their subsistence depends entirely upon the grants of the commons.

THESE are the leading traits of our government, which seem to have been formed partly from the laws of the Romans and the Saxons. The history of its establishment we shall not particularly here anticipate—having traced its progress in the ensuing pages. By this it will be found that the first commencement of ENGLISH LIBERTY was when the lords were privileged by HENRY I. The sense they then obtained of their power and consequence was always preserved, even amidst the oppressions of subsequent reigns, until they finally acquired their MAGNA CHARTA from King JOHN, in Runnemede.







THE BRITONS,

ACCORDING to CÆSAR, STRABO, and other antient writers, were similar in their manners to their neighbours, the Gauls. They had, however, customs which were peculiarly different. They painted their bodies with a sort of clay which was of azure colour, and rendered them rather terrific in their appearance.

## 8 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

Their food was chiefly flesh and milk, and their drink was ale. All the hair of their bodies was shaved except that on their heads and the upper lip. With respect to connubial enjoyments, they had ten or twelve wives in common among the same number of men, who were chiefly brothers, or fathers and sons. The offspring were adopted by those men who had first consummated the marriage rites with the mother. They used cars, or, chariots in war. Having driven these into the midst of the enemy, they cast their javelins, and, when surrounded, they leaped from the car and fought with the greatest bravery on foot. According to *Diodorus Siculus*, the Britons possessed great sincerity and honesty, were remarkably temperate in their diet, and despised the splendour and luxury of riches. Their houses were mostly built in groves, where they made a circular defence with the trunks and branches of trees they fell for this purpose. In their religion, they were remarkably superstitious and obedient to the dictates of their Druids who acted as their magistrates, legislators and divines. The name  
of

of the Druid was derived from the Greek ΔΡΥΣ, which signifies an oak ; in consequence of this species of priesthood, holding in the greatest veneration the mistletoe, and their inhabiting mostly oak woods or forests. PLINY says they performed nothing of a sacred nature without the oak-leaves.

THE Britons, like the Gauls, had their bards, who composed and sung in verse to their harps the glorious actions of their illustrious chiefs.

—————" I know full well  
" That ye were nurs'd in Cornwall's wizard caves,  
" And oft have pac'd the fairy-peopled vales  
" Of Devon, where posterity retains  
" Some vein of that old minstrelsy, which breath'd  
" Through each time-honour'd grove of British oak.  
" There, where the spreading consecrated boughs  
" Fed the sage mistletoe, the holy Druids  
" Lay rapt in moral musings ; while the bards  
" Call'd from their solemn harps such lofty airs,

“ As drew down fancy from the realms of light  
 “ To paint some radiant vision on their minds,  
 “ Of high mysterious import.”

MASON.

WITH respect to the nature of their government, the island was governed by many petty kings. But, like the Gauls, when any national emergency arose, they called a council and selected a chief leader and dictator, as they chose CASSIBELENE on the landing of JULIUS CÆSAR. But the last appeal in all civil, and even military concerns was referred to the superior wisdom of the Druids. The language of the Britons was similar to that used by the antient Gauls, which has caused many to suppose both were of the same origin.

BRITAIN.



# B R I T A I N.

UNDER THE

## R O M A N S.

**W**HEN JULIUS CÆSAR landed on this island, he found it so divided into petty kingdoms, that he was opposed by no less than four kings in Kent. Although their territories were very limited, yet they had sovereign authority in their respective dominions. But when attacked, they united their forces under the conduct

## 12 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

conduct of **CASSIBELENE**, a war-like prince of the **Trinobantes**. This general usurped the dominion of his brother **LUD**, whom he murdered. His domain was situated on the north side of the **Thames**, opposite to **Kent** and **Surry**. The **Britains** immediately resented this outrageous fratricide, which caused continual wars against him. **CÆSAR** having effected his landing, the **Trinobantes** solicited his protection and assistance against the usurper, obliged him to pay tribute, and recognize **ANDROGIUS** the right heir, who was then in exile, as his successor.

**CÆSAR**, being obliged to leave Britain, **ANDROGIUS** accompanied him to Rome and was slain at **Pharfalia**. But **THEOMANSIUS**, his brother, and next heir to him, succeeded to the throne of the **Trinobantes** on the death of **CASSIBELENE**.

**THE Britains** being freed from foreign invasions, their kings reigned in a direct line without interruption until they were reduced to submit to the government

ment of the Roman Lieutenants, by the Emperor **CLAUDIUS**, A. D. 46. Under this state, Britain remained during the period of 400 years. Four years after the commencement of this subjection, London was made a Roman colony.

HERE we think it indispensibly necessary too to serve the state and progress of religion in those distant ages. From the earliest times, there were Pagan idolaters. The Druids were their priests, prophets, judges, and arbiters. About A. D. 178. **St. PAUL** is supposed to have propagated Christianity in this island, and **LUCIUS**, king of Surry and Suffex, was made the first christian king in Britain. This happened 135 years before the conversion of **CONSTANTINE**. Christianity continued to flourish in peace to the church and happiness to its votaries, until the reign of **DIOCLESIAN**, when his persecutions to this religion extended to Britain, where **St. ALBAN**, of Verulam, suffered martyrdom among many others of its professors. This period was so sanguinary that it formed a chronological

## 14 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

gical æra, which was called the æra of DIOCLESJAN. It began August 29, A. D. 284. St. ALBAN suffered A. D. 286.

THE Romans being obliged to recal their legions to defend themselves against the Goths and other northern invaders, the Picts and Scots were immediately encouraged to commit inroads on the defenceless Britons. Applying in vain to Rome for assistance, they obtained from the Emperor HONORIUS a discharge from their allegiance, and, thus, ended the government of the Romans in this country, which had been subject to their power, as we before stated, 400 years. This happened A. D. 410.



CHRONOLOGY.

*Before Christ.*

55 JULIUS CÆSAR landed on the 26th of August, at Dover.

54 CÆSAR made a second descent on Britain.

53 The first coinage in Britain

*Anno Domini.*

48 Christianity was introduced into Britain.

50 London was supposed to be built.

51 CARACTACUS was conquered and led, with his wife and family, in triumph to Rome.

61 BOADICIA vanquished and slew 70,000 men, women, and children of the Romans.

BOADICIA poisoned herself in consequence of her being defeated by the Romans.

84 A chain of castles built by AGRICOLA, from the Clyde to the Forth.

117 The Emperor ADRIAN landed in Britain.

16 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

- 121 The Picts' wall built from Carlisle to the mouth  
of the Tyne.
- 180 LUCIUS was the first king in the world who  
embraced Christianity.
- 180 The bishoprick of Landaff first founded.
- 207 50,000 of a Roman army destroyed near York,  
by a pestilence.
- 211 Gold and silver first coined in Scotland. Christi-  
anity first embraced in that part of Britain
- 270 CONSTANTINE THE GREAT born at York.
- 276 Wines first made in Britain.
- 283 St. ALBAN suffered the first martyrdom in Bri-  
tain at Holme-hurst, now St. Albans, for his  
adherence to Christianity.
- 294 The city of London first walled round by HE-  
LINA, wife of CONSTANTIUS, father of  
CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.
- 306 Britain divided into four governments by CON-  
STANTINE.
- 338 Britain began to be governed by CONSTANTINE,  
a son of CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Britain

## ROMAN GOVERNMENT. 17

428 Britain finally abandoned by the Romans after possessing it 480 years.

VORTIGERN chosen king of the Britons.

449 HENGIST and Horsa landed in the isle of Thanet

511 ARTHUR flew in one battle, at Baden Hill, near Bath, 400 Saxons.

520 The bishopric of St. DAVID founded.

535 ARTHUR fell in battle at Camelford, and was buried at Glastonbury.

560 The bishoprick of St. ASAPH founded.

585 Cambria first called Wales.

That part of Great Britain governed by the Hephtharchy first called England or the Angles.



SAXON



## SAXON HEPTARCHY.

VORTIGERN invited the Saxons, under the pretence of guarding the kingdom against the inroads of the Scots and Picts, to strengthen his usurpation of the kingdom of the Danmonii, (Devonshire and Cornwall) which was the right of AMBROSIOUS. HENGIST and Horsa, two Saxon generals, immediately landed in the isle of Thanet in Kent, A. D. 450. VORTIGERN granted them this country as their settlement. Being soon reinforced by great numbers of their barbarous countrymen, they became so powerful as to be induced to gratify their boundless ambition by dispossessing VORTIGERN of that kingdom into which he had invited them as auxiliaries to protect; for this purpose, they

they secretly made a peace with the Scots and Picts, and continued to harrafs the country with fire and sword until they had finally subdued it to their power. The Britons in this state of national distress and impotence, sought shelter in the mountains of Wales. In these contests *PRO ARIS ET FOCIS*, the Britons made very vigorous efforts to recover their liberty and property. *AMBROSIUS*, on the death of *VORTICERN* and his son *VORTIMER*, becoming possessed of his kingdom, collected a body of forces, with which he defeated the perfidious and ambitious Saxons in several engagements, until he was at last slain fighting for his crown and the liberties of his people. The Saxons suffered so much in these different conflicts, that they would have been defeated in their aim, had not *MORDRED* usurped the throne of *ARTHUR*, his uncle, and, thus, divided the strength and connection of the Britons, who then became an easy, although not an inglorious prey to these invaders.

THE

20 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

THE Saxons afterwards divided the country into an Heptarchy, or seven kingdoms :

- I. Kent was founded by HENGIST, A. D. 457. The chief city was Canterbury.
- II. The South Saxons, containing the counties of Surrey and Sussex, were founded by ELLA, A. D. 491. The chief city was Chichester.
- III. The West Saxons, containing the counties of Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall, were founded by CERDIC, A. D. 519. Its chief city was Winchester.
- IV. The East Saxons, containing the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, was founded by ERCENWYN, A. D. 527. Its Chief city was London.
- V. The North-Humbrians, containing the counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and the South part of Scotland to the Frith of Edinburgh,

burgh, was founded by **IDA**, A. D. 547. Its chief city was York.

VI. The East Angles, containing the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Isle of Ely, was founded by **UFFA**, or **OFFA**, A. D. 575. Its chief city was Bury St. Edmunds.

VII. Mercia, containing the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Northampton, Berks, Bedford, Huntingdon, and part of Hertford, was founded by **CRIDA**, A. D. 584. Its chief city was Lincoln.

Thus was the Heptarchy 126 years in establishing. But, being founded by ambitious usurpation, these petty sovereigns became such rivals to each other, by perpetual wars, that about A. D. 827, they were so weakened as to fall an easy prey to **EGBERT** king of the West Saxons, who formed the whole into one monarchy subjected to his dominion.

As during the Heptarchy the christian religion was completely established, we think it indispensibly necessary to give the following brief account of its commencement and progress at this period :

ETHELBERT, the fifth king of Kent, having married a christian princess of France, assigned St. Martin's church near Canterbury for LITHARDE, bishop of Soissons and the spiritual guide of the queen, to execute the functions of his religion. The piety of this prelate was so exemplary as to dispose most of the people and the king himself, to embrace christianity.

THE Saxons, having been here about 147 years, were visited by AUSTIN, a monk whom Pope GREGORY sent, A. D. 597, to convert them. He was received by the king and people with unexpected kindness and encouragement. Having begun to exercise his mission, ETHELBERT, and great numbers of his subjects were baptized by him. Being soon after  
created



treated metropolitan of the church in England, his see was fixed at Canterbury.

THE Britons having been converted in the apostolic age, the true church was preserved by them in Wales, from whence were sent seven bishops to confer with AUSTIN at one time.

THE Scots had received their faith so early as to have their bishop, PALLADIUS, long before AUSTIN was born.

THE Picts were partly converted by COLUMBANUS from Ireland about 30 years before the arrival of AUSTIN. NINIA, a British bishop, completed their conversion.

THE East Angles were converted by FELIX, from Burgundy.

THE Mercians owed their embracing Christianity to FINANIUS, a Scotch missionary.

THE

## 24 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

THE East Saxons being converted about A. D. 604, St. Pauls was built as their cathedral.

THE other Saxons were not converted until some time after the death of AUSTIN.

THUS, in the course of five years, the greatest part of the idolatrous Saxons, who were the most barbarous persecutors of the church, embraced Christianity. Such was the zeal and assiduity of the pastors, and the prevailing power of tenets so calculated to humanize the most savage people, that, like an irresistible torrent, the gospel spread its benign influence to the remotest corners of the island. We may, therefore, justly acknowledge our obligations to Rome, which first caused our immersing from the most rude and ferocious state of being, to enjoy the blessings of civilization; and afterwards inspiring us with the beneficent principles which Christianity inculcates for the happiness of human nature.

CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 593 **ST. AUGUSTIN** first arrived in Britain and began to preach the gospel.
- 596 The laws of England translated into the Saxon.
- 716 Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, built by **ETHEL-BALD**, X<sup>th</sup> king of the Mercians.
- 760 A violent frost, from October to February.
- 774 The boundaries prescribed by a trench between the Welsh and English territories, by **OFFA**, XI<sup>th</sup> king of the Mercians.
- 787 The Danes first landed in England.
- 788 Pleading in Court
- 793 The monastery of St. Albans built by **OFFA**.
- 800 **ECBERT**, the first sole monarch of England, began to reign.
- 824 Deciding causes by oath first introduced.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

859 **A**USTIN the first bishop of Canterbury consecrated.

604 St. Pauls, in London, founded by **ETHELBERT**, king of Kent.

Bishoprick of London founded by **ETHELBERT**.

——— of Bath and Wells founded by **INA**, king of the West Saxons.

Bishoprick of Rochester founded by **ETHELBERT**.

605 A court of chancery held in this year by **AUGEMUNDUS**, the first chancellor.

611 The church and abbey of St. Peters, Westminster founded by **SEBERT**.

Archbishoprick of York founded by **EDWIN**, king of the Northumbrians.

643 The University of Cambridge said to have been founded this year by **SIGBERT**.

- 650 The bishoprick of Winchester founded by RINGILLUS, king of the West Saxons.
- 656 The bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry founded by OSWY, king of Northumberland.
- 663 Glass invented and brought into England.
- 679 The bishoprick of Worcester founded by ETHELRED, king of the Mercians.
- 680 The Cannons of the five general councils revived in England.
- 680 Bishoprick of Hereford founded by MILFRIDE.
- 690 ————— of Durham translated from the Holy Land, by ALDERINUS.
- 720 Peter's-pence first offered to Rome by INA, king of the West Saxons.
- 751 Organs first used in churches.
- 762 Burials permitted to be in towns instead of the high-ways.

# MONARCHS OF ENGLAND.

Of the SAXON LINE.

A. D.



827.

E G B E R T,

**K**ING of the West Saxons became the first monarch of England, A. D. 827, although several tributary kings held their titles some years after. BRITHRIC, the former usurper of the West Saxon throne, being jealous of his regal acquisition, conspired against his life.

life. **EGBERT** being apprised of his intentions escaped to **OFFA**, king of the Mercians, and afterwards to the emperor **CHARLEMAGNE**, with whom he continued twelve years until **BRITHRIC** died, when he was honorably recalled by his loyal and affectionate subjects. The Danes landing at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, he engaged and defeated them. Two years after, they descended again upon the island, when he so completely conquered them that they never more interrupted the tranquility of his reign. Having governed the West Saxons 27 years and the English 10, he died and was buried at Winchester, A. D. 838.

His character was warlike, enterprising, and patriotic. His manly virtues and his conquests over the Britons in Cornwall, one of the provinces of Wales, and the Danes, considerably endeared him to his subjects whom he had rescued from the oppressions of their petty kings, by uniting in his own person the whole of the Saxon Haptarchy.

ETHELWULF,

## ETHELWULF,

THE eldest son of EGBERT, was crowned A. D. 836. He had no sooner come to the throne, than the Danes made two successive descents on the island. He encountered and defeated them—but not until they had taken and plundered London. In gratitude to Providence for his success, he went to Rome and raised a tax, called Peter-pence, on his subjects. In the mean time, some of the disaffected nobles concerted an unnatural conspiracy, which was to place his son, ETHELBALD, on his throne. But the king, timely returning, rendered their present scheme abortive, by resigning to him a great part of his kingdom, and leaving him, soon after, the rest, when he died, A. D. 857, the 19th year of his reign. He was buried at Steyning in Suffex.

ETHELWULF was courageous and religious. But, in his piety he seems to have forgotten the welfare of  
his



his subjects, otherwise he would never have levied a tax so odiously oppressive as the Peter-pence was thought—and found by the people in general; for nothing can be more displeasing to a country than for its inhabitants to pay taxes to any other power than their own sovereign.

#### ETHEL BALD,

**S**UCCEEDED his father **ETHELWULF**. When he came to the throne, he began to behave so inhumanly to his people as he had before unnaturally opposed his father. Nothing particularly occurred in his short reign except a general discontent of all his subjects to his government: but while they were thinking on the means to relieve themselves from his oppressions, death came to their aid and, by entombing the tyrant, restored them to their wonted happiness. Having reigned two years and a half, he died A. D. 860, and was buried first at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, from whence

whence his remains were, afterwards, removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBALD scarcely possessed a virtue to counterbalance his enormous vices. Unnatural to his affectionate father and ungratefully cruel to those subjects who had endeavoured to raise him, prematurely, to the throne, he died the scorn and contempt of his whole kingdom.

#### ETHELBERT.

SUCCEEDED his brother ETHELBALD. The year after he was crowned, the Danes landed unexpectedly, at Southampton, and made the country a scene of devastation from thence to Winchester which they surprized, pillaged, and burnt. They were, however, repulsed by ETHELBERT's forces with great loss. In the next year they landed in the isle of Thanet, which ETHELBERT preserved from their ravages

ravages by giving them a sum of money. Being, thus, encouraged in their system of plunder, they landed, the year following, a second time in this island which they quitted without doing any damage on receiving from ETHELBERT another sum of money. But not content with laying the country under these repeated contributions, they laid waste the whole county of Kent. After 6 years reign, ETHELBERT died, A. D. 866, and was buried at Sherborne.

THE character of this king was amiable and would have been more glorious and prosperous had he not so imprudently encouraged the incursions of the Danes by paying them the sums of money he did to prevent their depredations. Such systematic robbers, he should have repulsed with his sword and not bribed with his purse.

#### ETHELRED,

**S**UCCEDED his brother ETHELBERT. His reign was one continued scene of war. He fought

## 34 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

nine pitched battles in one year with the Danes who were defeated in most of them. In the year 870, four years after his being crowned, St. EDMUND, king of the East Angles, was murdered by these northern ravagers : the place of this regal saint's burial has been since called, St. Edmund's Bury. ETHELRED, fighting bravely against the Danes in 872, at Basing, was mortally wounded in the sixth year of his reign. He was buried at Winborne in Dorsetshire.

ETHELRED was, by his valour, the most formidable enemy the Danes had to encounter in their frequent descents on this island—except his glorious successor, ALFRED. But, however, such were the devastations these invaders made all over the country, that nothing but uncultured lands, burnt churches, and monasteries, pillaged mansions, and universal dismay presented themselves. Hope was overwhelmed with despair, and every possession was the continued prey of plunderers.



## A L F R E D,

SUCCEEDED his brother ETHELRED. Being crowned at Winchester, his kingdom was a scene of war with the Danes for nine years together. In 876, ALFRED fought seven battles with these ravagers, which reduced his men and finances to so low an ebb that he retired from his government to a station of

privacy in the island of Aldersey in the county of Somerset. In this obscure state, he went into the Danish camp in the disguise of a harper. Having, thus, observed the parts where their defence was the weakest, he collected his scattered friends and forces with which he attacked and defeated the Danes so effectually that they were never able to land in so formidable a manner during his reign afterwards. He built Shaftsbury, equipped a powerful fleet, rebuilt the city of London, endowed the University of Oxford, formed a code of laws, surveyed all England, and is said, to have fought by sea and land fifty-six battles with the Danes. He reigned twenty-eight years and died A. D. 900. He was buried at Winchester.

THE character of ALFRED is so excellently depicted by his public acts that it requires no further illustration than merely to mention them, which are sufficient to evince the propriety of his being called ALFRED THE GREAT, and to prove that he had scarcely ever his equal for courage, learning, abilities, and a patriotic attachment to the glory and prosperity of his subjects.

EDWARD

## EDWARD THE ELDER,

ALFRED's eldest son, was crowned A. D. 900, at Kingston upon Thames. He confirmed and encreased the privileges of Cambridge University. The Irish raised an army against him, with which they landed in Wales—but, advancing as far as Chester, they were so completely repulsed that they retired again to their own country. The Danes, Scots, and Welsh were continually making incursions—but EDWARD was so successful that he always defeated them. After a reign of twenty-four years, he died at Farringdon in Berkshire, A. D. 925.

EDWARD possessed all the qualities of his father—except his learning. To compensate, however, this deficiency, he was more successful in his battles which he fought, without loss, with the Danes, Scots and Welch. From his being crowned at Kingston upon Thames, this town is supposed to have derived its

## 38 HISTORY of ENGLAND.

present name, which means, according to the Saxon tongue, the TOWN OF THE KING. What chiefly distinguished his reign was the recovery of the kingdom of the East Angles which the Danes usurped from the murder of EDMUND and his having driven these despoilers from every part of England—except Northumberland.

### A T H E L S T O N,

**S**UCCEDED his father EDWARD, A. D. 925. He marched into Wales and defeated HOEL, king of that country. The Britons of Cumberland and Cornwall, rising against him, he vanquished them, and in 938, defeated the united forces of the Danes and Scots. In his time, lived the famous GUY, Earl of Warwick, who immortalized himself by conquering and slaying in single combat the celebrated Danish giant and champion, COLBRAND, near the walls of Winchester. He compelled the Danes to submit to the English government. He died at Gloucester in the  
sixteenth



sixteenth year of his reign, and was buried at Malmshury in Wiltshire, A. D. 940.

HE was falsely reported to have been illegitimate. But these historical slanderers confess that he accepted the crown, only upon condition that, after his decease, it should revert to the legitimate children of his father: these were then minors. The different victories he gained over the Scots, Danes, Welsh, and Britons, established his character as a warlike prince, who was admirably adapted by the bravery of his disposition, to preserve a kingdom from falling the prey of rapine, perfidy, rebellion and ambition. He caused the bible to be translated into the Saxon language.

#### EDMUND,

SUCCEEDED his brother ATHELSTON, A. D. 941. He recovered Northumberland from the Danes, and afterwards, subverted the kingdom of the Britons in Cumberland and Westmoreland which he gave to

the king of Scotland on condition of homage and assistance. One thousand five hundred houses were blown down in London by a great storm, A. D. 944. He caused Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire to be rebuilt in which was the first peal of bells ever rung in England. He was the first who caused robbing and stealing to be punished with death. Being at a feast, he was assassinated by one LEOF, a daring robber, whom he had previously banished, A. D. 948. He reigned seven years and was buried at Glastonbury. He left two infant sons, EDWY and EDGAR, who came afterwards to the throne—but not immediately.

EDMUND was brave—but rather vindictive and passionate. His ideas of justice were less polite than sanguinary; for to this disposition we owe those laws which punish with death offences that bear no proportion to the extent of the penalty of forfeiting existence. And to this unwise, unjust, and cruel statute we may ascribe the many murders which thieves have since committed to prevent their being taken or discovered.

EDRED,

## EDRED,

SUCCEEDED his brother EDMUND, A. D. 948. Such were his frequent successes against the Danes that he obliged them, at last, to sue for mercy, and to submit to be christened. To endear himself to the monks in favour of his usurpation, he rebuilt, at a considerable expence, Glastonbury Abbey, and submitted to the holy chastisement of DUNSTAN, the abbot. Thus, were his exploits against the Danes and Scots emblazoned in the monkish legends. Being elated with the praises of these clergy, he was the first who assumed to himself the title of King of Great-Britain. He reigned seven years and died A. D. 955. He was buried at Winchester.

EDRED's character is chiefly distinguished for his successful wars against his northern enemies, his benevolence to the monks, his attachment to the Christian religion, and his enthusiastic piety. But,

although he was artful he has shewn no evidence of peculiar abilities. On the contrary he appears to have had rather a weak intellect—otherwise he could never have been so addicted to superstition as to have become the dupe of so sanctified an impostor as DUNSTAN.

## E D W Y,

SUCCEEDED his usurping uncle, EDRED, A. D. 955. His subjects of Mercia and Northumberland revolting from him seized his dominions, north of the Thames, and transferred them to his younger brother, EDGAR, who rebelled against him at the instigation of the Monks whom he had disgusted by the banishment of DUNSTAN, abbot of Glastonbury. EDWY was excommunicated by archbishop ODO: his queen was, likewise, barbarously treated by the rest of the clergy. The country was desolated by civil war, until EDWY died in the fourth year of his reign, the eighteenth of his age, A. D. 959. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWY,

EDWY, not being such a friend as his predecessor, to the secular clergy, had his memory loaded with infamy. They falsely imputed to his mal-administration the cause of his being despoiled of so great a portion of his legal possessions. But the truth appears to be, that his mind, being too liberal and penetrating to wear the shackles of the clergy, he had not sufficient policy to secure himself from their consequent resentments.

## EDGAR,

**S**URNAMED the Peaceable, obliged his brother to resign the crown to him, A. D. 959. He increased the navy to 360 ships. Eight princes rowed his barge across the river Dee in token of their subjection. He built Ramsey Abbey and 47 other monasteries. His fleets protected the fishery and commerce of the kingdom against every other naval power by which he obtained the dominion of the northern seas. So much was he addicted to illicit pleasures that he killed

ATHELWOLD

ATHELWOLD for the sake of his wife, whom he afterwards married. The tribute of money imposed by ATHELSTON on the Welsh, he changed to a tribute of a certain number of wolves, which, during three years amounted to 900 : this rapacious creature being, thus, exterminated, the tribute ceased entirely. He died in the seventeenth year of his reign, the thirty-second of his age, and was buried at Glastonbury, A. D. 975.

ALTHOUGH he was greatly addicted to effeminate pleasures, he was careful to have his laws duly executed and to cause his subjects to enjoy the fruits of a long and happy peace. And had he not acquired his kingdom by an unnatural rebellion against his elder brother, his memory would have been more glorious. He was the most absolute monarch who had reigned since the Saxons had possessed the kingdom.

EDWARD,

## E D W A R D,

**S**URNAMED the Martyr, succeeded his father, EDGAR, A. D. 975. He was only twelve years old when he came to the crown. His coronation was performed by St. DUNSTAN, at Kingston-upon-Thames. Before he obtained his kingdom, there was a great contention for the throne between his adherents and those of a brother whom EDGAR had by another woman. The partizans of the younger pretended EDWARD was illegitimate. But this being only a scandal, the loyalist espoused the cause so effectually of EDWARD, the right heir, as to cause him to be crowned. He had only enjoyed his kingdom four years when he was treacherously murdered by a domestic of his mother-in-law, ELFRIDA, as he was taking some refreshments while he sat on horseback at Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire, where he had called on a visit to this base woman who had caused him to be assassinated, that her son might come to the throne.

His

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His death happened in the sixteenth year of his age, A. D. 979. He was first buried at Wareham in Dorsetshire, and, afterwards, removed to Shaftsbury.

He was a prince of great prowess and possessed an admirable disposition. But, however, like beautiful blossoms, he fell before the fruit of his amiable actions could be enjoyed by his subjects.

ETHELRED II<sup>d</sup>.

SURNAMED the Unready, son to ELFRIDA, by EDGAR, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, by DUNSTAN, A. D. 979. He took the first coronation oath in England, and first instituted juries. The Danes invading the kingdom, he paid them ten thousand pounds for their peaceable departure. At last these depredators became so exorbitant that forty-eight thousand pounds were paid them under the title of DANEGELT, which was raised upon the subject. Weary of these exactions, he conspired with the  
English



English to kill all the Danes, who were accordingly slaughtered on St. BRICE's night, A. D. 1012. In the ravages of the Danes, Oxford was destroyed and all studies ceased there for above one hundred years. SWAYN, King of Denmark, landed on the coast of Devon to revenge the slaughter of his countrymen. ETHELRED to avoid his vengeance fled to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Normandy, and left his subjects a defenceless prey to the mercy of the Danish tyrant. SWAYN was, however, killed at Thetford. His son CANUTE, was proclaimed king; but, in consequence of ETHELRED's return he left England. CANUTE returned and this pusillanimous king declined to fight him. After an unquiet and inglorious reign of thirty-five years, he died and was buried at St. Pauls, A. D. 1016.

ETHELRED having more conspicuous views than presumed virtues, we think it unnecessary to emblazon a character which can derive no advantage from its publicity.

EDMUND

## EDMUND IRONSIDE.

EDMUND II. surnamed Ironside, succeeded his father ETHELRED, A. D. 1016. He gained two complete victories over CANUTE and forced him to raise the siege of London. But afterwards, being betrayed by EDRIC, his affairs became more adverse. He, however, headed a considerable army in Gloucestershire, where CANUTE and he agreed to decide the contest by single combat: each chief being charmed with the other's valour, they dropt their swords and divided between them a kingdom which neither, from his prowess deserved to lose. Notwithstanding this partition of domain, EDMUND was basely assassinated by the contrivance of EDRIC in the year 1017, and the first of his reign. He was buried at Glastonbury.

EDMUND II. was a patriotic king, an intrepid warrior, and a generous enemy: the manner in which he resigned a part of his kingdom, rather than subject  
his

his country to a continuance of war, endeared him as much to his people as it has rendered him the admiration of posterity: for having shewn that this conduct did not arise from personal fear, it was received as a liberal sacrifice to public welfare.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 840 **T**HE Picts entirely destroyed by the Scots.
- 853 Tythes of all England granted to the church.
- 856 The English crown first disposed of by will.
- 862 Winchester burnt by the Danes.
- 867 The monasteries ravaged by the Danes.
- 879 Shaftsbury built by ALFRED.
- 886 Ships first built to secure the coasts.
- The city of London rebuilt
- Learning restored at Oxford
- ALFRED, the first Earl created by his brother and predecessor, ETHELRED.
- 890 The kingdom divided into counties, hundreds, and tithings.
- Brick and stone first used in building. Time calculated by wax candles marked.
- 897 A plague happened which caused great desolation among the inhabitants

900 **ÆTHELSTON**, created knight, and was the first  
who enjoyed this title in England.

England first surveyed.

905 Wells made the see of a bishop.

924 Nottingham built.

937 A severe frost which continued 120 days.

The Bible translated into the Saxon.

**COLEBRAND**, the Danish giant, killed by **GUY**,  
Earl of Warwick.

944 A storm blew down 1500 houses in London.

945 The first tuneable bells hung in England were this  
year in Croyland Abbey.

946 Stealing first punished with death.

955 **EDRED** enjoyed the honor of being the first who  
was styled King of Great Britain.

959 The royal navy increased to 360 ships.

960 Laws to prevent excessive drinking.

Wolves' heads made a tribute.

Eight princes rowed **EDGAR** over the river Dee.

979 The first coronation oath taken in England.

Juries instituted.

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- 982 A fire destroyed the king's palace and a great part of London.
- 991 The land-tax first levied.  
Arithmetic first taught in England.
- 999 Danegelt first levied to bribe the Danes to leave the kingdom.
- 1002 November 13, a general massacre of the Danes began at Welwin, in Hertfordshire.
- 1012 Oxford destroyed by the Danes.  
The priests first inhibited from marrying.
- 1014 Selling English children and kindred to Ireland prohibited.



DANISH

DANISH KINGS.



CANUTE THE GREAT,

**W**AS crowned in London, A. D. 1017. His first regal act was exemplary for its justice, having caused the assassins of EDMUND, his predecessor, to be publicly executed. EDRIC, the traitor, who had, by his plot of regicide, advanced him to the throne, he

he advanced to the gallows, which he so justly deserved. The number of Danish troops whom he kept, cost the nation in one year, near one hundred thousand pounds. Having subdued Norway and Sweden, he took the title of King of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. To endear himself to the English, he divided all offices of trust, honor, and emolument equally with his countrymen, and married EMMA, the widow of ETHELRED. He died at Shaftsbury in the nineteenth year of his reign, A. D. 1036, and was buried at Winchester.

CANUTE was a great warrior and a wise monarch. But what gained him chiefly the love and praise of his people, was his love of justice and friendship to the church, which he considerably benefited by repairing former damages, exciting new foundations, and giving his temporal sanction to several excellent ecclesiastical institutions.

HAROLD,



## HAROLD,

**S**URNAMED Harefoot, succeeded his father CANUTE, A. D. 1036. He was not crowned without great opposition. The English were more inclined to the children of their own king, ETHELRED, while the Danish subjects naturally adhered to HARDICANUTE, the son of CANUTE by EMMA. But while these two parties were disputing, the party of HAROLD prevailed in his favour. His coronation was immediately celebrated at Oxford. ALFRED, a son of ETHELRED's, Earl GOODWIN caused to be murdered at Guilford, in Surry. EDWARD, another son, had the good fortune to escape into Normandy. Queen EMMA, being banished, went and resided at Bruges, in Flanders. Nothing more memorable occurred in this reign, which continued only three years, when HAROLD died at Oxford and was buried at Winchester, A. D. 1040.

THE

THE reign of HAROLD was so short, and not distinguished for any remarkable transactions, that we have no opportunity of tracing either his public or private character. What has most particularized him was his uncommon swiftness of foot, by which he obtained the surname of Harefoot.

## HARDICANUTE,

THE lawful son of CANUTE, by EMMA the widow of ETHELRED, was crowned A. D. 1039. He caused a heavy tax to be imposed on the English to defray the expence of a Danish fleet. Nothing happened to distinguish his short reign more than by his death, these insolent, barbarous, and tyrannical Danes were banished the kingdom for ever. In memory of which happy event, the festival Hock-tide was established and celebrated annually with every sport, pastime, and exercise that characterize the holidays of this country. It was called Hock-tide from the word meaning in the Saxon language, a time of scorning and triumphing. Such  
were

were the oppressions of this country—that each English house was obliged to support one Dane in luxury and idleness: this drone who lived upon the honest labour and just property of the natives, was called by the English, Lord Dane; from whence we often read of Lordane being used to signify an idle fellow. The Danes frequently killed the English while they drank, the natives used to pledge themselves to guard each other while they were necessarily obliged to satisfy their thirst: thus arose the custom retained at present of pledging.

## EDWARD THE CONFESSOR,

FROM his piety, surnamed the Confessor, came to the crown A. D. 1042. He stripped his mother of all her possessions and caused her, on suspicion of incontinency, to be tried by the Fiery Ordeal. He banished Earl GOODWIN and his sons. He sent his wife to the same nunnery in which his mother was confined. WILLIAM, duke of Normandy, visited England, and is said to have then received a promise of the  
crown

crown at his demise. He collected out of the Danish, Saxon, and Mercian laws, a code from which is supposed to have originated our common law. He rebuilt St. Peter's church, Westminster. He caused the Saxon laws and customs to be written in Latin, and was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by a touch. He died in the twenty-third year of his reign, and was buried at Winchester, A. D. 1066.

EDWARD's religious zeal was degraded by his bigotry and superstition. He was, however, a wise and learned prince of which he left a monument in those body of statutes, which are called the laws of EDWARD the Confessor.

#### HAROLD II<sup>nd</sup>

**U**SURPED the crown which belonged to EDGAR ATHELING. His coronation was celebrated at Oxford. The chief act of his reign was the memorable battle of Hastings, in which he lost his life and kingdom, being pierced in the head with an arrow as he was most bravely

## DANISH GOVERNMENT. 59

bravely fighting against the Norman invaders, under WILLIAM, duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, and surnamed the Conqueror. In this battle seventy thousand English are said to have fallen in consequence of the dismay and confusion which the death of their royal leader occasioned. HAROLD fell A. D. 1066, in the first year of his reign. He was buried at Waltham abbey, in Essex.

HAROLD was ambitious, courageous and enterprising. The short time he governed, he gave earnest of his being disposed to make amends to his people for the injustice he had committed against their lawful sovereign, EDGAR ATHELING. To his usurpation, may be attributed the government of the Normans in this country; for had the right heir come to the throne his title would have been too incontestible for WILLIAM ever to have laid the least claim to this kingdom.

## CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1048 THE bishoprick of Exeter removed from Crediton.
- 1056 The bishoprick of Salisbury translated from Wilton by HERMANUS.
- 1058 EDWARD the Confessor began to cure the king's evil by a touch.  
GODIVA relieved Coventry from some heavy taxes, by riding naked through the town
- 1060 The cross of Waltham erected.  
Lincoln cathedral built.
- 1064 Exeter cathedral built as at present.
- 1065 St. Peter's church, Westminster, rebuilt.  
The Saxon laws written in Latin.



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

**B**EGAN the reign of the Normans in this country. They were called Normans from having come from the northern parts of Germany to infest Belgia, Gaul, England, and Ireland, as pirates. Such were their depredations, that CHARLES the Great, with tears, exclaimed, "I am exceedingly sorry that, I living,  
" they

“ they have dared to have attempted these shores; for  
 “ I foresee they will cause the greatest distress to my  
 “ posterity.” This was truly prophetic of that cruel  
 system of prey and despotism they afterwards exercised  
 wherever they settled. To this disposition, may be  
 attributed all the following acts of tyranny in England  
 during the reign of WILLIAM.

HIS pretensions to the throne were founded on his  
 asserting that EDWARD the Confessor had left him the  
 crown. He was called the Bastard, from having been  
 an illegitimate of ROBERT, duke of Normandy. In  
 his intended invasion, he was assisted by most of the  
 European courts with money and troops. From the  
 Pope, he received a consecrated banner. He landed  
 at Pevensey, in Suffex, with 60,000 men from a fleet  
 of 300 sail. Meeting HAROLD at Battle, he obtained  
 a complete victory by the death of this usurper who  
 fell after a most well-fought and doubtful conflict. He  
 then took Dover and next came to London. On his  
 march, he received the acknowledgments of the  
 clergy,



clergy, and the submission of EDGAR ATHELING, the right heir to the crown. He divided the lands of the English among his Norman followers and caused the laws to be made, written, and exercised in his own language. To prevent insurrection, he ordered all fires throughout the kingdom to be extinguished at the ringing of the COUVERT FEU, or, more corruptly, the CURFEW BELL. He revived the odious tax of Danegelt. The whole county of Northumberland he plundered and devastated. During this time, EDGAR ATHELING was content to remain in private security. WILLIAM next altered the Saxon feudal law agreeable to the Norman establishment, by dividing all lands, except the royal demesne into baronies, which he conferred on his followers. Ordeal and Camp-fight trials he very laudably abolished. That memento of despotism, Doomſday-book, he ordered to be made, and to gratify his pleasure of hunting he depopulated that range of country in Hampshire, now called New Forest.

AFTER

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AFTER a reign of twenty-one years in England and fifty-two in Normandy, he died at Rouen and was buried at Caen. His Government was cruel, revengeful, rapacious, and ambitious. He is described to have been above eight feet high and so strong that none of his courtiers could draw his bow. Although he was disgusting to many, he was formidable to all. He came to the throne in the year 1066 and died in 1087.



CHRONOLOGY.

WILLIAM—NORMAN.

CHRONOLOGY.

1066 **W**ILLIAM having conquered **HAROLD**, at Hastings, was crowned king of England at London.

1067 **WILLIAM** visiting his Roman dominions, caused the English to revolt against his usurped and tyrannical government.

1068 The tax of Danegelt was re-established. And the curfew bell ordered to be rung at eight every evening, when the people were obliged, on pain of death, to extinguish their fire and candle.

Another revolt arose in the northern part of England where **WILLIAM**, arriving from Normandy, suppressed the malecontents.

The See of Dorchester removed to Lincoln.

The Bishoprick of Chichester founded.

1075 **WILLIAM** was reconciled with his son **ROBERT**, who had rebelled against him.

**WALTHEOF**, earl of Northumberland, was be-

† D

headed

headed for rebellion, and was the first English nobleman thus executed.

1076 WILLIAM refused to pay homage to the see of Rome for the possession of England, and forbade his bishops to attend the council which GREGORY had summoned. He however, sent to Rome the tribute of Peter-pence.

A great Earthquake in England, and a Frost from November to the end of April.

1078 WILLIAM laid the foundation of the town of London.

1079 The Norman laws and languages introduced.

1080 Domesday book was formed in order to know the exact value and extent of land possessed by each English subject who enjoyed any estate.

1085 Thirty-six parishes, containing a circuit of sixty miles in Hampshire, were depopulated and destroyed without any compensation to the inhabitants, in order to make New-Forest for WILLIAM's diversion of hunting. The tyrannical laws of the Forest were made.

1087 Norwich cathedral was built.

A dreadful Famine in England.

WILLIAM went to France and destroyed the country with fire and sword. He died at Rouen by a fall from his horse, and was buried at Caen, in Normandy, in the monastery he himself had founded, but was denied interment by the proprietor, 'till the fees were paid.



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A. D.



1087.

## WILLIAM RUFUS,

THE second son of WILLIAM, was crowned at Westminster. His first act was to have all the lands surveyed in order to increase his revenues and to correct the errors of the doomsday-book. He next attacked the privileges of the church by seizing the vacant bishoprics and selling the abbies. He then attacked his brother ROBERT as duke of Normandy—and signed



a treaty with him—that the survivor should possess the dominions of the demised. After this, he and ROBERT joined and despoiled their younger brother, HENRY, of his small patrimony. Being attacked by two robbers, he saved himself from being killed by exclaiming—“ Hold, villain, I am the king of England!” This act of forbearing loyalty he rewarded by taking the soldier into his personal service. During his reign MALCOLM, king of Scotland, was killed by a party issuing from Alnwick Castle. The Welsh alarmed him with many incursions. He, however, successfully, repelled them. The Norman barons attempted to conspire against him, which his vigilance rendered abortive. During his reign the famous Crusades commenced in consequence of PETER the hermit preaching and exhorting every Christian prince and leader to the recovery of the holy land. He paid ROBERT two thousand marks as a mortgage for his dukedom, to enable him to go as one of the leaders of this Christian enterprize. Thus, was Normandy afterwards united to England which caused innumerable wars between France and this country. He next

seized all the temporalities of ANSELM, bishop of Canterbury. So unfounded was he in religion that he ordered some Christian theologians and Jewish rabbies to dispute their faith before him—averring, at the same time, that he was perfectly indifferent which prevailed, and that he would embrace that religion he found the best supported. Being hunting in New Forest he was killed by his armour-bearer, TYRREL, who, shooting at a stag, accidentally pierced the breast of his sovereign.

RUFUS had scarcely a virtue to compensate his vices. Indifferent to approbation or censure, he extended his dominions either by conquest or purchase. He was a rapacious sovereign, an unnatural brother, and an encroaching neighbour. The tower, Westminster Hall, and London Bridge, being built at his desire and charge, are the only instances of his treasures so rapaciously acquired not being all prodigally expended. Being never married, he left no legitimate issue. He died in his fortieth year, and the thirteenth of his reign. A. D. 1100.

## CHRONOLOGY.

1088 **A**N earthquake in London.

A great scarcity this year, and corn not ripe till the end of November.

A new survey of England made.

**WILLIAM** embarked for Normandy, and made war against his brother.

**WILLIAM** returned to England, and **HENRY**, his brother, was forced to wander without a residence.

1089 Norwich bishopric removed from Thetford.

1091 A tempest which destroyed 500 houses.

Great part of London consumed by fire.

1092 **MALCOLM**, king of Scotland killed at Alnwick, by the Earl of Northumberland.

Carlisle built.

1094 Man and beast destroyed by a great mortality.

1096 The Christian princes raised 300,000 men and began the holy war.

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1096 The first single combat for deciding disputes between the nobility.

1098 London Bridge carried away by a flood, February 13, rebuilt with wood.

The tower surrounded with a wall, July.

Westminster Hall built. Its dimensions are 274 feet by 74.

1099 Jerusalem taken by storm and 40,000 Saracens put to the sword.

1100 Godwin-Sands, the property of Earl GODWIN, first overflowed by the sea.



HENRY

A. D.



1100.

H E N R Y I<sup>st</sup>

**S**URNAMED Beaclerc, from his great and extensive learning. His elder brother, ROBERT, being at the Crusades, he succeeded to the throne of England and the dukedom of Normandy. Being crowned, he, contrary to the conduct of his father and brother, conciliated the affections instead of exciting the fears of

the people in order to secure his regal possessions. He restored to the clergy, barons, heirs, and military tenants, all that had been formerly unjustly taken from them. He next recalled ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury, and united the Saxon right by marrying MATILDA, a niece of EDGAR ATHELING. ROBERT, returning from the Crusades, claimed his kingdom. HENRY went to Normandy, defeated his brother, took him prisoner and condemned him to perpetual imprisonment in the Castle of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, where he was, likewise, blinded. He resigned his right to ANSELM of granting ecclesiastical investitures—reserving to himself the homage of bishops for all their secular immunities, &c. His nephew, a son of ROBERT, and assisted by LEWIS, king of France, contended with him most bravely for the right and restoration of his father to liberty. HENRY, however, conquered and vanquished, in personal contest, one CRISPIN, a Norman knight, who had wounded him through his helmet. This battle gained and established the hope of the succession being confined to his  
line

line of usurpation. Having caused his son to be recognized as his successor by the Norman barons, he lost him with 140 young noblemen who perished by shipwreck occasioned by the sailors' intoxication. This discomfiture caused him never to smile afterwards, and terminated his ambition. His daughter, MATILDA, marrying a second time to GEOFFRY PLANTAGENET, eldest son of the Count of Anjou, he obliged the barons to recognize her as his heir. Soon after, he died by a surfeit of lampreys at St. Denis, in Normandy, in the 67th year of his age, the 35th of his reign. A. D. 1135.

ALTHOUGH he possessed a considerable share of wisdom, courage, learning, and eloquence, he was more admirable in his successes than amiable in his disposition. His ideas of justice were more cruel than judicious: stealing was first made capital in his reign. We are, however, indebted to him for that origin of our privileges contained in the first charter, and immunities granted to the city of London.

CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1100 **T**HE use of fire and candle, after eight o'clock at night restored to the English.  
**HENRY** made war upon his brother **ROBERT**, and went in person against him.
- 1109 Ely bishopric founded out of Lincoln.  
 Three shillings levied on every hide of land, which tax produced 824,000l.
- 1110 Arts and sciences taught again at Cambridge.
- 1112 A plague in London.
- 1113 Worcester city and castle burnt.
- 1114 The Thames dry for three days.
- 1116 A council called of the nobility, which is supposed by some to be the first parliament.
- 1117 The cities of Bath and Peterborough burnt.
- 1120 **HENRY**'s son, Prince **WILLIAM**, and 180 of the nobility, attendants, &c. perished by shipwreck returning from Normandy to England.
- 1121 Gloucester burnt.



- 1121 Carlisle walled round.
- 1122 The order of the knights templars founded.  
Earthquakes in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire,  
and Somersetshire.  
Lincoln nearly destroyed by fire, May 19.
- 1123 The first park, (Woodstock) made in England.
- 1129 The revenue of the royal demesne altered from  
kind to specie.
- 1130 Rochester burnt.
- 1132 London mostly destroyed by fire.
- 1133 Carlisle bishopric founded by ETHELWULF.  
An eclipse of the sun and an earthquake.
- 1134 Duke ROBERT having been imprisoned and  
blinded twenty-eight years, ended his miserable  
existence.
- 1135 Rivers first joined in England, viz. the Trent  
and Witham, by a canal of 7 miles in length.  
A council held to prevent priests enjoying their  
wives; when the bishops granted to the king  
the correction of them for this offence; by  
which

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which means he raised vast sums of money  
to permit them their company.

IN this reign, wheat sufficient to subsist an hundred  
men one day, sold at one shilling—a sheep four-pence.



STEPHEN,

A. D.



1135.

STEPHEN,

A Younger son of HENRY the first's sister, was invited with his brother HENRY to the English court, where he was cherished and enriched by marriage, and two confiscated inheritances conferred on him. Thus enriched he was induced to usurp the throne like his predecessors. Being crowned, he granted a charter of  
 Several

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several privileges to the nobility, clergy, and people. He then possessed himself of the royal treasures at Winchester. It was now the barons began to feel their power and exercise it, which terminated, after many glorious struggles, in their obtaining that palladium of English liberty, Magna Charta. STEPHEN, finding they were the only support of his royalty, granted them, at their request, the right of fortifying their castles and hunting in their own forests. The clergy obtained the same privilege. This happened in the year 1157. These fortifications caused those oppressions of the feudal system which excited the murmurs and opposition of the people throughout the kingdom. At this period of discontent, the Scots made an incursion and their king was defeated by STEPHEN, at Northallerton. STEPHEN, perceiving his error, obliged the clergy to resign their castles, which excited and increased the general clamours against his government. The clergy immediately espoused the cause of MATILDA who came and took possession of Arundel Castle. In these domestic feuds,

feuds, STEPHEN suffered imprisonment and fetters. He, however, at last, recovered his liberty and kingdom from MATILDA, who, being crowned, so disgusted all ranks of persons, that she was dethroned. STEPHEN again opposed the barons by attempting to dispossess them of those fortifications he had before granted. The clergy joined under the sanction of the Pope against him. This storm of immediate destruction he preserved himself from by timely submission. He was, however, attacked by HENRY, a son of MATILDA. He came with a formidable army to Wallingford, where STEPHEN met him with another. The two contending parties were reconciled by the interposition of the Earl of Arundel. A treaty was concluded which recognized HENRY as the successor of STEPHEN, who died about twelve months after at Canterbury, where he was buried. A. D. 1154.

He was more virtuous, generous, and valiant than happy, revered, or fortunate. Impelled by necessity, he, frequently, committed errors which he lamented  
and

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and exerted every spirited effort, afterwards, to redress. His grants to the barons and clergy were the ultimate cause of his misfortunes. His life is, therefore, more to be pitied than his conduct is to be censured.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

†136 **T**HE distance from Aldgate to St. Paul's  
(included) destroyed by fire in London.

The Empress, MAUD, besieged in Oxford, and  
made her escape from thence on foot, being  
disguised in white, on a snowy night, to  
Abington.

The tax of Danegelt entirely abolished.

No less than 1500 strong castles in the kingdom.

1137 Rochester cathedral burnt, June 3.

York city and cathedral entirely, — 4.

Bath city nearly, — 27.

1141 STEPHEN taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln,  
and confined in chains by MAUD, in Glo-  
cester goal, Feb. 1.

STEPHEN seized the late king's treasures to the  
amount of 100,000l.

STEPHEN released.

1148 A new Crusade undertaken.

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1152 MALCOLM, king of Scotland and son of HENRY, created Earl of Huntingdon.

1153 Agreed between HENRY and STEPHEN that 1100 of the castles erected by permission of the latter should be abolished.

IN this reign, appeals were first made to the Pope, and canon laws instituted.

ELEVEN hundred and seventeen castles were built for the nobility, by STEPHEN's permission.

THERE was no regular mode of taxation. Contending parties supported themselves by plundering each other's tenants.

THERE were more abbies built than in the hundred years preceding.

HENRY



A. D.



1154.

HENRY II<sup>nd</sup>

IN consequence of his treaty, succeeded STEPHEN. Being crowned, he began to dismiss the mercenary foldiers, demolish the obnoxious castles, cry down the adulterated coin, resume many improvident grants, and charter several towns. Thus, liberty and prosperity began to dawn in the kingdom. He reduced the Welsh, visited the continent, and extended there his dominions.

dominions. To prevent the frequent commission of murder by the clergy, he raised THOMAS á BECKET, a citizen of London, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. But finding he did not aid him in suppressing these enormities, he is said to have caused this favourite prelate to be murdered. Some historians say he forbade the assassin to commit the least violence. An unhappy marriage caused him to seek among other women those tender pleasures he could not find with his wife. This occasioned his famous amours with the beautiful and unfortunate ROSAMOND. His queen was so basely resentful that she sowed the most unnatural dissensions between him and his children, which caused the greatest tumults and misfortunes of his reign. In many instances, he evinced his affection for his children. Queen ELEANOR he caused to be taken and imprisoned, as she was endeavouring to escape in the disguise of man's apparel to the court of France, after her sons, who had there retired to solicit the assistance of LEWIS in their atrocious rebellion against their Father. At this moment, he had the success to con-

quer

quer a combination of his wife, sons, and the kings of France, Scotland, the clergy and barons that was pre-meditating against him. He made his sons prisoners in the tower of Doll. To appease the clergy, he agreed to make a pilgrimage, and suffer the penance of being scourged at the shrine of BECKET. Having quelled the insurrections and appeased the domestic tumults, he divided the kingdom into four parts, established the circuits, renewed juries, and raised a well-armed and regulated militia. His favourite son, JOHN, joining with his rebellious barons, excited in him so deep a melancholy that he died of a lingering fever occasioned by his distress, at the Castle of Chinon, near Saumur in the 58th year of his age and the 35th of his reign. A. D. 1189.

HIS character was valiant, patriotic, and affectionate. And, in his reign, laws, arts, politeness, and literature made the greatest progress from having his particular encouragement. Had he not been so unfortunately married, he would himself have been more happy, and his kingdom more peaceful.

CHRONOLOGY.

## CHRONOLOGY.

1155 **T**HE castles demolished agreeably to the treaty of 1153.

1157 The Welsh subdued, do homage, and swear allegiance.

A sect called Publicans, rejecting baptism and marriage, came into England from Germany. The bishops pronounced them Heretics; they were branded in the forehead and whipt.

1165 **THOMAS á BECKET** made archbishop of Canterbury.

1165 Intercourse of the clergy with Rome forbidden.

1169 Most of the clergy excommunicated by **BECKET**.

1170 **JOHN** the sixth son of **HENRY** created Duke of Cornwall.

1172 **BECKET** murdered in Canterbury cathedral.

The Irish princes submit themselves and swear oaths of allegiance to **HENRY**.

HENRY II.—PLANTAGANET. 89

1174 HENRY scourged for the supposed murder of  
BECKET.

The bishops and abbots of Scotland swore fealty  
to England and its church.

The earls and barons of Scotland swore allegiance  
to HENRY and his son.

1176 The kingdom first divided into six circuits, and  
three judges appointed for each.

London Bridge begun by PETER COLMAR, a  
priest. It was thirty-three years in building.

1177 The earldom of March purchased by HENRY,  
from its earl, AUDIBERT.

Glass windows in private houses first used.

Debasers of coin first severely punished. A new  
coinage.

1185 A total eclipse of the sun, and, at the same  
time, an earthquake which destroyed Lincoln  
and other churches.

RICHARD

A. D.



1189.

RICHARD I<sup>st</sup>.

WAS surnamed *Coeur de Lion*, from his bravery. Being crowned, he released, immediately, his mother, queen *ELEANOR*, from confinement. He went soon afterwards with *PHILIP*, king of France to the *Cru-*  
*sades*. Having obtained several victories over *SALA-*  
*DIN*, and concluded a treaty with the Saracen monarch

in.

in favour of the Christian traders and pilgrims to Jerusalem, he prepared for his return to England. Apprehending the envy and jealousy of PHILIP, who had left him in Palestine, he disguised himself as a pilgrim that he might pass the more securely to England. In this habit, he was taken, as he was passing through Germany, by the Duke of Austria, who committed him to the power of the Emperor. Having endured a long and severe confinement, he was found in this wretched state by a French Minstrel, which was the cause of his being immediately ransomed and his returning to his throne and country. During his absence, his brother JOHN, with the assistance of PHILIP, endeavoured to dispossess him of his crown; this he, afterwards punished by confiscating all the possessions of the unnatural traitor, and commenced hostilities in France against PHILIP, which ended, at last, with his being reconciled to his brother and taking the bishop of Beauvais prisoner whom he afterwards, released, Being refused the possession of the whole treasure found in his domain by AYMER, Viscount

Viscount of Limoges, he attacked the castle of CHARLES, where he understood the treasure was secreted. At this siege, he received his death-wound from one BERTRAM de JOURDON, an archer of the castle, who aimed an arrow at him as he was riding round the walls to judge where he could best commence an assault. The wound was in the shoulder, and mortified from the surgeon having unskilfully extracted the arrow. Finding his death approaching, he made a will in which he bequeathed his brother JOHN his crown and all his treasure, except a fourth which he left among his servants. Before he died, he caused the archer to be brought before him, whom he not only pardoned—but ordered to receive one hundred shillings with his liberty : he was, however, contrary to these orders, fled alive and afterwards hung. RICHARD died in the tenth year of his reign, and the forty-second of his age.

RICHARD had every quality to adorn the hero and the soldier, but possessed very few for the softer blessings.



bleffings of peace and refinement. He was candid, generous, courageous, and magnanimous. But, in his resentments, he purfued rather the dictates of cruelty than the forbearance of humanity. In his reign, the infamous and desperate rebel FITZOSBORN, commonly called **LONGBEARD**, raifed an infurrection, which ended by his being hung in chains with nine more of his accomplices.



## CHRONOLOGY.

1189 **T**HE castles of Berwick and Roxburgh delivered up to WILLIAM, king of Scotland, who was, at the same time, relieved from his subjection to England.

London obtained their sheriffs.

RICHARD began with PHILIP of France, his expedition to the Holy Land.

1191 RICHARD obtained a great victory over SALADIN at Jerusalem, September 3.

He soon after defeated a Turkish troop of 10,000 who were guarding a caravan to Jerusalem.

He took on this occasion 3000 loaded camels, 4000 mules, and an inestimable booty, which he gave to his troops.

1192 RICHARD seized and confined on his return to England by the Duke of Austria.

Such was the scarcity of grain that wheat sold at the rate of 6l. per quarter.

1192 Multitudes destroyed by a raging fever which continued five months.

Two suns appeared on Whitsunday so resembling each other, that astronomers could scarcely distinguish which was the centre of our system, according to COPERNICUS.

1193 190,000 marks voluntary raised and paid for the king's ransom.

1194 RICHARD having been absent four years, returned to England, March 20.

The king of Scotland carried the sword of state at the second coronation of RICHARD.

Itinerant justices sent to administer the laws throughout the kingdom, in September.

1196 Oppressive taxes raise a sedition in London, headed by WILLIAM FITZOSBORN, and suppressed by the justices, who executed the ring-leaders.

A great famine throughout England attended with a mortality. During this famine RICHARD found some ships, at St. Valui, full of corn

corn exported from England; he ordered all the people to be hanged, and sent the corn back.

1197 ROBIN HOOD being indisposed and desiring to be blooded, was purposely and treacherously bled to death.

IN this reign, companies and societies were first established in London.

THREE lions passant first borne in the king's shield.

IRELAND remained under the government of JOHN and his deputies.



JOHN,

A. D.



1199.



JOHN,

TOOK possession of the crown which more justly belonged to his nephew, ARTHUR, the son of his brother GEOFFERY. This unfortunate prince and his mother CONSTUTIA, submitted themselves to the power and mercy of the usurper, who, treating them with great cruelty obliged them to seek refuge at the court of

† E

France.

France. He took young ARTHUR prisoner while he was attacking a castle in which the dowager queen was protected. JOHN is said to have himself stabbed the prince in a private manner in the castle of Rouen and afterwards to have tied a stone round the corpse and thrown it into the Seine. This unjust and inhuman act seemed by Heaven to have been the cause of all his subsequent distress and final destruction. He lost all his French provinces. In his reign, the whole nation was interdicted by the Pope: this caused a suspension of divine service, a denial of christian burial, with every other species of religious and civil calamity that usually attended this act of ecclesiastical vengeance. To revenge himself, he confined some and banished others of the clergy. He was afterwards excommunicated, and, thus, rendered unfit for human society. The Pope next absolved all his subjects from their allegiance, offered the kingdom to PHILIP, of France, and exhorted all countries and conditions to arm against him: a fleet of seventeen hundred vessels were collected in the ports of Normandy and Picardy for the purpose.

purpose. But JOHN averted this storm by making the most abject humiliation to his Holiness. His weak, cruel, and unjust treatment of his barons caused them to rise and assert their infringed liberties, which ended in their obtaining, at Runnemedes, all the glorious privileges that are contained in our invaluable Magna Charta. He again attacked with a body of mercenary troops, the barons, who obtained the protection of LEWIS, the son of PHILIP, against their tyrant. His dying at Newark soon after of a lingering fever, occasioned by his remorse of conscience and prospect of imminent destruction, terminated a contention that must ultimately have proved fatal to those liberties the barons had before established. This happened in the year 1215, in the fifty-first year of his age and the eighteenth of his reign.

His character is too conspicuously monstrous to require the least illustration. We have, therefore, only to add that he left two legitimate sons, HENRY and RICHARD.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1199 **F**RENCH wine sold for 20s. per ton.  
Surnames first used.
- 1200 The king of Scotland performed public homage  
to JOHN, at the parliament held in Lincoln.  
Affize of Bread first appointed.
- 1204 The most ancient writ of parliament directed to  
the bishop of Salisbury.  
Five moons seen at one time in Yorkshire.
- 1205 A fish resembling a man taken on the coast of  
Suffolk, and kept alive six months.
- 1206 A second tax levied against the consent of the  
people.
- 1207 The first annual mayor and common council of  
London chosen.
- 1208 Divine service throughout the kingdom suspended  
by the pope's interdict.
- 1209 JOHN excommunicated.



1210 The Irish again subdued and subjected to the English laws.

20 Irish princes do homage to JOHN at Dublin.

The clergy taxed to the amount of 100,000l.

1211 England absolved by the pope from its allegiance to JOHN.

1212 Great part of London burnt down by a fire which begun in Southwark in Middlesex, and consumed the church of St. Mary Overy, went on to the Bridge, and whilst some were quenching the flames, the houses at the other end took fire, so that numbers were inclosed; many of them were forced to leap into the Thames, whilst others crowding into boats that came to their relief were the cause of near 3000 people perishing, partly by water, and partly by fire.

London bridge built of stone, finished.

1213 JOHN resigned his dominions to the pope, and was absolved.

1213 The bishops and barons confederate against the king.

1215 The barons commence a war against the king, who was obliged to yield to them, and confirm their privileges called Magna Charta, in Runnemedc, between Windfor and Staines.

IN this reign, sterling money was first coined.

THE cinque ports instituted and privileged.



A. D.



1215.



HENRY III<sup>d</sup>

ASCENDED the throne at thirteen years of age under the uardianship of the earl of PEMBROKE. He granted a new charter called Charta Foresta. When he arrived at years of maturity, his temper was amiable but his disposition was too timid and irresolute to govern the haughty spirit of the Barons and the

E 4

people.

people. Being induced by his successive favourites, to place more confidence in foreign mercenaries than in his own subjects, he excited against himself various rebellions in which he received the greatest assistance and protection from the ability and bravery of his son EDWARD, who completely vanquished his most formidable and ambitious enemy, the Earl of LEICESTER. It was during these contests that our house of commons was first created by four knights being chosen to represent each county. This happened in 1258. About seven years after, the lower house of parliament was admitted to enjoy its present extent of power by having admitted into it borough representatives. He renewed the grant of Magna Charta and summoned a parliament at Oxford called the Mad Parliament, which, from the powers with which they were invested and the continued abuse of their delegated authority very much resembled the Decemviri of Rome.\* He was taken prisoner by LEICESTER and obliged to fight against his own son, crown and kingdom in

\* See our Roman History, Vol. III. page 66.

in that famous battle in which LEICESTER fell and he was restored to his liberty and kingdom by the bravery of EDWARD, assisted by the Earl of GLOCESTER. He then wreaked his vengeance on the citizens of London, by abridging their charters. In the mean time, EDWARD went to the Crusades where he performed the most signal acts of bravery. His son being absent, the turbulent spirit of the barons were again rising against him when, from distress, age, and infirmity, he began to find his health decline. In this state of debility, he removed from St. Edmund's Bury to Westminster where he died in the sixty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-sixth of his reign, which was the longest of any to be found in the annals of the English.

He was more to be praised for his private than his public virtues. However, his political imperfections should be sacred from censure as they were not the effects of depravity, and as they were the happy cause of the greatest liberties the people now possess from the establishment of their parliamentary authority.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1223 **T**HE priests forbidden by a synod to marry.
- 1225 The concubines of priests denied christian burial.
- 1226 The pope demanded a sum annually from every cathedral church and monastery in christendom. This demand was refused.
- THOMAS á BECKET's bones were enshrined in gold set with precious stones.
- Two imposters executed, the one for pretending to be the VIRGIN MARY, the other MARY MAGDALENE.
- 1228 The Jews obliged to pay a third part of their property to the king,
- 1232 The Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane, built for converted Jews.
- All who possessed above eleven-pence were obliged to pay a fortieth part of their substance.
- 1233 Five suns appeared at once.
- 1236 Water first conveyed to London with utility.

HENRY III.—PLANTAGENET. 107

1238 HENRY attempted to be assassinated by RIBALD,  
a pretended madman.

1240 Thunder for fifteen days successively.

1241 Parliament refused an aid to the king.

1242 Aldermen of London first elected.

1246 Titles first used.

The king, for want of money, sold his plate and  
jewels to the citizens of London.

1251 Wales entirely subdued and subjected to the  
English laws.

The mayor of London first sworn before the  
barons of the Exchequer.

Magna Charta solemnly confirmed.

1253 Fine linen first made in England.

1255 All possessing 15*l.* per annum, obliged to be  
knighted or pay a fine.

Tapestry introduced by ELEANOR wife of prince  
EDWARD.

1258 The first parliament in which the Commons  
assembled was held at Oxford, when they  
compelled

compelled the king to delegate his royal power to twenty-four persons, twelve to be chosen by himself, the rest by the peers.

1272 Norwich cathedral and the adjoining monastery burnt by the riotous citizens.



EDWARD



A. D.



1272.



EDWARD 1<sup>st</sup>

CAME to the throne as the eldest son of HENRY the third, and received the sworn allegiance of all the barons. He distinguished himself before his accession with great courage and honour both at home during the troubles of his father and in the Holy War against the Saracens in 1271. He conquered LEWELLIN, prince of  
of

of Wales, and caused his eldest son to have the title as well as that of earl CHESTER. He was chosen arbiter between BALIOL and BRUCE, who pretended distinct rights to the crown of Scotland. He decided in favour of BALIOL. Beginning to exert his sovereignty over Scotland, the Scots entered into an alliance against him with France then at war with England. He had therefore many battles with the Scotch in consequence of his thus assuming to himself a sovereign controul over that kingdom. In these he had various successes. He, however, at last, reduced that kingdom to submission, brought the new king with the crown and scepture into England, A. D. 1296. But preparing to revenge the defeat and capture of PEMBROKE, his general, in these contests, he was prevented by a bloody flux which terminated his life in the sixty-eight year of his age, and the thirty-fourth of his reign. A. D. 1307.

EDWARD was greatly distinguished for his courage, honour, and scrupulous sentiments of justice. So high

a sense he had of this latter principle that he imprisoned his own son for an outrage committed against the bishop of LEICESTER. His life is distinguished for the exemplary affection for ELEANOR, his royal consort, who saved his life by sucking the poison of a wound given him by a cruel and desperate assassin.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1273 **T**HE Scots swear fealty to EDWARD, June 12.  
 1275 Jews obliged to wear a badge. Usury restrained  
 by the same act of parliament, October 6.  
 1279 EDMUND, earl of LANCASTER, created earl of  
 DERBY.  
 The first statute of Mortmain.  
 280 Jews hung for clipping and coining.  
 1280 The statute of quo warranto passed, Nov. 7.  
 1282 The Rolls in Chancery-lane given to the Jews.  
 Wales reduced after having preserved her liberties  
 800 years.  
 1284 EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, and created  
 first prince of Wales, April 25.  
 The statute of Winchester made, which enacted  
 that every hundred should account for all robberies  
 committed in the day-time.  
 1285 The abbey church of Westminster finished after  
 being sixty years building.

EDWARD I.—PLANTAGENET. 113

1286 The Jews seized and 12,000l. extorted from them by order of the king.

1289 A great earthquake in Europe.

15,000 Jews banished.

1291 Charing, Waltham, St. Albans, and Dunstable crosses erected where the corpse of queen ELIZABETH was rested on its way from Lincoln to Westminster for interment.

1295 The Scots confederated with the French against the English.

Anglesea subdued by the English.

1296 BALIOL, king of Scotland, brought prisoner to London.

1297 Three knights chosen in every county to determine the infractions of charters and the preambulations of forests. Enacted that no tax should be levied without the consent of the knights, citizens, and burgesses in parliament assembled.

1298 40,000 Scots killed by the English at the battle of Falkirk.

BALIOL released. Spectacles invented.

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1301 Parliament declared Scotland subject to England.

1302 The treasury robbed of property to the amount of 100,000l.

1307 Coals first used.

EDWARD was the first sovereign of England who quartered the arms of England and France, and who was called lord of Ireland on his coin.



EDWARD

A. D.



1307.

EDWARD II<sup>d</sup>

**W**AS crowned in the twenty-fourth year of his age. The encouragement he gave his favourite parasite and buffoon, prince GAVESTON, caused the first discontents of his reign by raising the indignation and resentment of the barons. Such was the violence of their insurrections that they slew GAVESTON, pursued  
EDWARD

EDWARD himself into Warwickshire, London, and Canterbury, and did not desist their rebellion until the pope interposed. EDWARD soon after was defeated with an army of 100,000 by only 30,000, at Bannockburn in Scotland. The cause of this memorable defeat is attributed to the courage and conduct of the Scots united under ROBERT BRUCE—and several of the English barons refusing to serve king EDWARD in this expedition. Even those who were in the royal army were so disaffected that they rather chose to hazard a defeat than enable the king to obtain a victory. SPENCER, who succeeded GAVESTON in the favour of the king, was with his son plundered and banished by EDWARD, at the instance of these malecontents. The queen being insolently affronted by one of the barons who refused her a lodging, the king exerted every means to avenge the indignity, and soon after he triumphed in his turn by reducing the barons to submission, putting LANCASTER, their ringleader to death, and punishing others. The queen exciting his son to rebel against him, after many sufferings, dangers, and indignities, he resigned  
his



his crown to the rebellious prince. He was soon after murdered in a most barbarous manner, in the twentieth year of his reign, and the forty-third of his age A. D. 1327.

EDWARD possessed more good nature than ability. He was rather calculated to obey than to govern. Being easy to persuade and too susceptible of imposition, he fell a melancholy sacrifice to his perfidious queen, and her cruelly ambitious minion, MORTIMER.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1308 CROCKERY-WARE invented.  
 1314 The king defeated at Bannocks-burn in Scotland.  
 1316 A great famine and sickness which continued three years.  
 1318 Berwick taken by the Scots.  
 1319 Dublin University founded.  
 1320 The greatest earthquake ever before known in England, November 14.  
 1322 Knights templars' order abolished.

Under the accusation of heresy, and other vices, all the knights templars were seized, by order of the king, in one day.

The knights templars were an order instituted by BALDWIN, king of Jerusalem, about 200 years ago, for the defence of that city, and of the pilgrims that travelled thither, and were afterwards dispersed through all the kingdoms in christendom. They were so enriched by the superstitious

flitious world, that they possessed no less than  
14,000 lordships, besides other valuable lands.

1325 The queen and her adherents declared enemies  
to the kingdom.

1326 The king and the younger SPENCER were taken  
at Caerfilly in Glamorganshire. The king was  
imprisoned at Kennelworth.

1327 SPENCER hanged and quartered.

The nobility renounce all fealty to EDWARD.

The king resigns his crown to his son, ED-  
WARD III.



A. D.



1326.

EDWARD III<sup>d</sup>

WAS crowned in the fifteenth year of his age. The queen-mother and MORTIMER ruled during his nonage with shame to themselves and disadvantage to the country. They reversed the attainders of all those who had suffered for treason against king EDWARD II. in order to justify themselves who had deserved

deserved the same punishment, which they would have received had they not been protected by their success. Disgusting the barons and the people, they were both taken at Nottingham, when the queen was imprisoned and MORTIMER hung at Tyburn. The queen narrowly escaped with her life. She was, however, condemned to perpetual imprisonment and the forfeiture of all her lands, in which state she lived twenty years until death terminated her ignominious existence. The king married PHILIPPA, of Hainault, and at seventeen years old took himself the administration of the government. He began now to contend with France for the crown and the regency. As nephew to the king of France, he contended for that kingdom with such success, as to take the French king and his son prisoners at the battle of Poitiers, obtaining by treaty several provinces in France, and 3,000,000 crowns of gold as ransom for the royal captive. In these successes, he was particularly aided by the bravery of his gallant son EDWARD, the Black Prince. He defeated the French fleet on the coast of Flanders, in June 1340,

and

and obtained the signal victory of Cressy under the conduct of his son, the Black Prince, who was, then, only sixteen years old. After a siege of eleven months he took Calais. EDWARD defeated and captured the king of Scotland. He peremptorily refused paying the pope thirty years arrear of tribute, which his holiness demanded. Fortune soon after changed and he died at Sheen of a dropfy, amidst innumerable troubles, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-first of his reign. A. D. 1377.

EDWARD III. was brave, liberal, and patriotic. But these virtues he degraded by his weak dotage on his concubine, ALICE PIERCE, who was so base and mercenary as to rob him of his rings, by taking them off his fingers in his last moments.



CHRONOLOGY.

1327 **T**HE first general pardon granted at a coronation, which was afterwards imitated by succeeding kings.

The deposed King removed from Kennelworth to Berkly Castle, April 14.

The deposed King murdered in a most barbarous manner, September 22. He was buried privately at Gloucester.

1330 Gun-powder invented by SWARTH, a monk of Cologne.

1331 The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders.

1333 The Scots defeated by EDWARD at Hallidown.

1340 Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland. Isle of Man subjected to England.

THOMAS BLANKET, and some other inhabitants of Bristol, set up looms for weaving those woollen cloths that yet bear that name.

1344 Gold first coined in England.

1346 The battle of Cressy gained by the English.

EDWARD, the Black Prince, took the standard of the king of Bohemia, on which was embroidered in gold, three ostriches feathers, with these words, "Ich Dien," (I serve) which has ever since been borne as the crest of the prince of Wales. The French lost in the battle upwards of 31,000 men.

Cannon first used by the English at Cressy.

1348 St. Stephen's Chapel (the House of Commons) built.

1349 Distinguished for its corruption of manners in both sexes.

The order of the garter instituted by EDWARD the Black Prince, April 23.

The plague destroyed one half of the people.

Newcastle nearly destroyed by fire.

A continual rain from Midsummer to Christmas.

1351 Earl of DERBY created Duke of LANCASTER.

1352 The largest silver coin in England was groats.



EDWARD III.—PLANTAGENET. 125

1356 The battle of Poitiers gained by EDWARD the Black Prince.

1357 Coals first imported into London.

1362 Counfel obliged to plead in English.

1364 Four Kings entertained at one time, by Sir HENRY PICARD, lord Mayor of London.

1371 The Charter Houfe finished by Sir WILLIAM MENNY.

1376 EDWARD, the Black Prince, died aged forty-six, June 8.



RICHARD

A. D.



1377.

RICHARD II<sup>d</sup>

**W**AS crowned at eleven years old. The duke of Lancaster and others were chosen Regents. England was greatly harrassed by the French and Scotch. The revenues being farmed, caused such oppressions as raised an open rebellion which ended when the chief leader, **WAT TYLER**, was killed by **WALWORTH**, lord mayor

mayor of London and 1500 of the insurgents were executed. RICHARD took himself the government and chose new ministers. The Scots and French having made an unsuccessful voyage to Wales, caused the King with 68,000 men to retaliate in Scotland. The French King having prepared a fleet of 1200 ships to invade and conquer this Island, had by the timely exertions of RICHARD his army vanquished and the object of his ambition rendered abortive. The Nobility having, in vain, petitioned RICHARD to dismiss and disgrace his five evil counsellors and favourites, raised an army against him. Thus began the domestic feuds and civil war which ended with the deposition and destruction of RICHARD. HENRY, duke of Hereford, landed in Yorkshire, where he soon collected 60,000 men, with which he finally obtained the crown from RICHARD who he afterwards imprisoned in the tower, the castle of Leeds and at Pontefract. At this latter place, he is reported to have been barbarously killed by Sir PETER EXTON and eight more of his accomplices, after he had valiantly slain four of them with his own hands.

This

This happened in the thirty-fourth year of his age and twenty-three years from his accession. A. D. 1400.

RICHARD II. was amiable, generous, and magnificent. His having opposed the encroachments of the pope excited his holiness to aid his enemies in the revolution. His chief failings seem to have been a want of firmness to oppose the designs of his enemies, a penetration to discover in time their intentions, policy to counteract their machinations and spirit to have bravely opposed the daily encroachments made on his crown, himself, and his kingdom.



CHRONOLOGY.

1377 **T**HE first champion at a coronation.

Orders to arm the clergy.

THOMAS WOODSTOCK, created Earl of Buckingham.

1378 The plague in the north of England.

In this year Greenland was discovered.

1379 Every person in the kingdom taxed, April 25.

1381 Bills of exchange first used.

WILLIAM WALWORTH, lord mayor of London, killed WAT TYLER with his mace, in Smithfield, for insulting the king. On this occasion the dagger was added to the city arms.

A great earthquake in different parts of Europe.

WAT TYLER's rebellion begun May 3.

1500 rebels hung, July 2.

1383 Earl of Nottingham made the first earl Marshal.

1385 Berwick Castle recovered from the Scots.

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1386 Linen-weaver's company first settled.

1387 The first high admiral of England appointed.

1388 Bombs invented.

1391 A great plague and famine.

Cards invented for the king of France.

1397 Blackwell Hall purchased by the city.

Westminster Hall altered and repaired as at present.

1398 The dukes of Norfolk and Hereford banished.

1399 JOHN GAUNT duke of Lancaster died.

Thirteen counties charged with treason, and obliged to purchase their pardons.

Provision seized without payment for the army.

Duke of Hereford landed and declared his pretensions to the crown, July 4.

Bristol surrendered to the duke of Lancaster.

RICHARD confined in the tower, August 20.

——— resigned his crown, September 29,

IN this reign, picked shoes were worn tied with ribbands and chains of silver to the knees.

LADIES

RICHARD II.—PLANTAGENET. 131

LADIES began to ride on side saddles, after the example of princess ANN, of Bohemia, who first brought that fashion into this country, before which time they used to ride astride like men.



A. D.



1399.

HENRY IV<sup>th</sup>

**W**AS no sooner crowned in 1399, than a conspiracy was formed at Oxford to seize him and restore the king. They had nearly surprized this usurper at Windsor. Being acquainted with their design, he collected a force of 20,000 men with whom he took the field in defence of the crown he now possessed. RICHARD'S

CHARD'S



CHARD's partizans were, themselves, surprized at Cirencester. Here some lords were beheaded as traitors to HENRY, who, at this moment, caused the deposed king to be murdered. About this period OWEN GLENDOUR, an enterprising squire in Wales, assumed to himself the title of Prince of Wales. The King marched against him in 1401 but not being able to attack him in the inaccessible mountains where he had retired, HENRY was obliged to return without a battle. In 1405 Prince HENRY the King's eldest son defeated the Welsh in two battles and took the son of GLENDOUR prisoner. But the Welsh expecting assistance from France and some of the English Nobility, continued in their revolt. The French in the following year made a descent in favour of GLENDOUR and, in conjunction with him, took Carmarthen and Worcester; they re-embarked before HENRY could arrive. The French and Scotch joined their forces against England. The king, being conscious of his danger from a revolt at home and attacks from his ambitious neighbours executed every act of truce and treaty to preserve peace; but

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the Scots, entered England, were defeated by the earl of Northumberland, who, being afterwards disgusted, joined the forces raised against the king. He met and defeated this army at Shrewsbury, and died in the forty-sixth year of his age, the thirteenth of his reign A. D. 1412.

His vices were chiefly caused by his ambition, and his sound policy, bravery, and paternal affection would have formed a dignified and amiable character had he possessed the kingdom by right instead of obtaining it by cruelty, pretence, and injustice.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1399 **G**EOFFERY CHAUCER, the poet, died.  
A conspiracy formed to restore RICHARD.
- 1400 RICHARD II. murdered in Pontefract Castle.  
Emperor of Constantinople visited England.
- 1403 The battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, gained by  
HENRY and the valour of his sons.
- 1404 A counterfeit king RICHARD appeared.
- 1405 Great guns first used in England, at the siege of  
Berwick.
- 1407 A plague destroyed 30,000 persons in London.  
The collars of S. S. first worn in England.
- 1409 WICKLIFFE'S doctrine condemned.
- 1411 Guildhall rebuilt at the city's expence.  
University of St. Andrew, in Scotland, founded.

Remarkable acts passed in this reign.

An act to burn Lollards or Hereticks.

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An act that no Welchman should purchase lands in England.

An act that no gold or silver should be carried out of England.

An act that made it felony to multiply gold or silver by counterfeit or crafty means.

Felony to cut a tongue or an eye out.

England and France limited to the king's heirs.

1412 The prince of Wales (afterwards HENRY V.) committed with his companions, the most extravagant excesses.

The Prince of Wales committed to prison for striking the judge in the face while on the bench.



HENRY

A. D.



1413.

HENRY V<sup>th</sup>

WAS crowned at twenty-five years of age. His wild and profligate behaviour in his youth appeared more the error of warm passion than natural depravity. Being come to the crown, he banished from his presence and intimacy the profligate companions of his youthful intemperance. To secure himself against the

F 5

enemies.

enemies who had so greatly troubled the reign of his father, he erected several castles on the frontiers of Scotland. In the first year of his reign, he caused the body of RICHARD II. to be brought from Langley and buried with great pomp and solemnity by Queen ANNE his first wife then entombed in Westminster Abbey. Being solicited by his parliament to suppress the religious houses, he was assisted by the Monks, Friars, and Nuns with money to carry on his war with France, which he commenced to recover his right and possession of the crown of that kingdom. This aid caused him to permit the Clergy to remain unmolested in their monastic properties and privileges. He stole his father's crown while he was asleep, as a joke, and kept it ever afterwards as a serious possession. Having renewed his pretensions to the crown of France, he obtained the signal victory of Agincourt. Here his courage is said to have been equal to any that history has recorded. The French king being subject to a frenzy, HENRY was chosen regent and successor. He recovered Normandy and died soon after while he was preparing

HENRY V.—House of LANCASTER. 139

paring his forces to commence war with the Dauphin of France. He died aged thirty four. A. D. 1422.

HENRY V. was distinguished for every virtue that could adorn the man, hero, statesman, and sovereign. He gave the most signal proofs of his courage in the glorious war of France which he seemed to prosecute more to increase the power and honor of his kingdom than to gratify his own personal ambition.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1414 **G**REATEST part of Norwich burnt.  
 Several Lollards, or Hereticks, burnt alive.  
 One hundred alien priories suppressed this year,  
 and their revenue given to the crown.
- 1415 The battle of Agincourt gained by HENRY, with  
 a loss of 10,000 men to the French, and 1600  
 to the English, October 25.  
 The duke of GLOCESTER created duke of Ex-  
 ETER.
- HENRY sent DAVID GAM, a Welsh captain, to  
 view the strength of the enemy, who reported,  
 "There were enough to be killed, enough to  
 be taken prisoners, and enough to run away."  
 The king pawned his jewels to the city to push  
 his conquests.
- 1417 Holbourn first paved, by order of the king.
- 1418 Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE burnt for heresy in St.  
 Giles's fields.



HENRY V.—House of LANCASTER. 141

1419 Rouen surrendered to the English.

Vines and sugar canes first planted in Madeira.

The Dauphin murdered the D. of Burgundy.

1420 HENRY assumes the title of King of France, on a new coin, April 18.

Kings of France and England make a magnificent entry into Paris.

1522 The two courts of England and France held at Paris on Whitsunday, the two kings and queens dined together in public, May 21.

A tax imposed for a new coinage.

The city of Meaux surrendered to the English.

Earl of WORCESTER and lord CLIFFORD killed.

The royal palace of Richmond rebuilt.

In this reign, it was enacted that knights, citizens, and burgeses, should be resident in the place for which they were chosen.

The crown and jewels were pawned to raise money for maintaining the war with France.

HENRY

A. D.



1422.

HENRY VI<sup>th</sup>

CAME to the throne of his father, HENRY V. at only nine months old. His uncles, the dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, were appointed regents of France and England. His uncle the duke of Exeter graced all his actions with equal wisdom and valour. The king of France dying the next year, 1422, HENRY, agreeably to the treaty of Troye, was proclaimed the king of that country and crowned at Paris. The Dauphin claimed,

claimed, likewise, the crown and title as his natural right. Thus France had *DE FACTO*, two monarchs at one period, which occasioned that country to be the seat of war for above thirty years afterwards. In these wars, *JOAN* of Arc, a country girl, achieved many victories. *JAMES*, a young—but martial king, of Scotland, having been many years prisoner in England was ransomed, and, by the consent of the nobility, married lady *JANE*, daughter of the earl of *SOMERSET*, and couzen German to *HENRY*. The duke of *BEDFORD* dying, *RICHARD* duke of York was chosen regent of France. The amiable duke of *GLOCESTER* was removed from the protectorship and killed by the machinations of queen *MARGARET* and her minions. The vicissitudes of this reign were numerous. The ambition of *HENRY*'s queen, *MARGARET* of Anjou, involved the country in many calamities which were still increased by *RICHARD*, duke of York, asserting his right to the crown. This caused several battles to be fought between the contending houses of *YORK* and *LANCASTER*. An insurrection arose and was headed by the rebel *JACK CADE* who was slain in consequence  
of

of the king offering a reward of 1000 marks to whom should take him alive or dead. YORK, by the assistance of the earl of WARWICK, obtained a recognition of his right to the throne, and that he and his successors should enjoy it at the demise of HENRY, or on this agreement being infringed on the part of the reigning king. MARGARET breaking this peace, caused HENRY to be deposed by EDWARD IV. (son of the duke of YORK, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield) being immediately proclaimed king in the year 1460.

THIS unfortunate king owed most of his misfortunes to coming to the throne so young, the ambition of his queen, and the title being no other than that of a lineal usurpation from HENRY IV. He was beside too placid in his nature to oppose with sufficient vigour the turbulency of his enemies, who, while they admired his amiable virtues, availed themselves of his weakness to gratify their ambition.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1432 **T**HE French king enlisted 15,000 Scots.  
1434 The king of Scotland ransomed.  
1429 **JOAN** of Arc appeared and pretended she was  
sent from God to preserve France. She re-  
lieved Orleans, and obliged the English to  
raise the siege.  
1430 Every person possessed of 40l. per annum, obliged  
to be knighted.  
    **JOAN** of Arc taken by the English, May 25.  
1431 ——— burnt for a witch, at Roan,  
1434 A ten week's frost.  
1436 Paris taken by the English.  
1437 **JAMES**, king of Scotland, murdered, Feb. 19.  
    So great a dearth that bread was made of fern  
    roots, and ivy berries.  
1438 A plague and famine afflicted both France and  
    England.

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1442 Enacted that no custom-house officer should follow any trade. January 25.

1445 Leadenhall built.

1447 The Bodleian Library at Oxford founded.

1448 The duke of YORK asserts his title to the crown.

1449 A rebellion in Ireland.

1450 The king and his forces defeated at Sevenoaks, by CADE, in May.

CADE killed and his followers dispersed, June.

1453 The first lord mayor's shew.

1454 The king defeated by the duke of YORK, at Barnet.

1459 Engravings and etchings invented.

1460 The king taken prisoner at the battle of Northampton.

1461 The duke of York proclaimed king.

A. D.



1461.



EDWARD IV<sup>th</sup>

WAS crowned in the year 1461. Previous to his coronation, he defeated at Towerton, in Yorkshire, HENRY's army, of whom was slain 36,000 men. HENRY and MARGARET fled to Scotland. MARGARET entered England again with an army which was defeated by lord MONTACUTE, who was afterwards

wards created a marquis. Immediately after thirty-five dukes, lords, and others were beheaded for espousing the interests of the deposed HENRY. MARGARET fled again into Scotland, and HENRY, being discovered in a private station in England, was taken, and committed to the tower. EDWARD by an imprudent marriage offended his best friend, WARWICK, the king of France, and the principal of the English nobility. Among these was the duke of CLARENCE brother of EDWARD, These united, and raising an army against him, they surprized him by night in his camp near Warwick, from whence he was taken in his bed, and confined at Middleham Castle in Yorkshire, under the custody of the Archbishop of York. EDWARD escaping, came and defeated the rebels at Stamford. The battle of loose-coats, so called from the rebels fighting without their coats, was gained by EDWARD against Sir ROBERT WELLS. In this fight, 10,000 men are said to have been slain. The duke of CLARENCE and the earl of WARWICK hearing of this discomfiture fled to Dartmouth and from thence



to Calais. WARWICK, having fled to France, returned with 60,000 men, and proclaimed HENRY king again. EDWARD fled for protection to Burgundy, while his queen took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey where she was delivered of prince EDWARD, November 5, 1470. The earl of WARWICK went to the Tower and not only enlarged HENRY but in a most triumphant manner conducted him through the city to St. Pauls and afterwards to the Bishop's Palace where HENRY kept his court with great bounty and splendour. EDWARD, landing from France with an army defeated, at Barnet, the earl of WARWICK, who was slain after a desperate battle. HENRY was again deposed and confined in the Tower, while EDWARD regained the crown of which death deprived him in the forty-second year of his age, and twenty-second of his reign. A. D. 1483.

His character was just, spirited, and amiable except in his illicit amours with the wife of SHORE.

CHRONOLOGY.

1461 **T**HIRTY-SIX thousand seven hundred and seventy-six were slain at the battle of Towton, Yorkshire, fought between EDWARD and HENRY, the latter was defeated.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, brother to EDWARD IV. created duke of GLOCESTER.

HENRY, MARGARET, sons, and adherents attainted by parliament, November 6.

1463 Woollens, laces, ribbands, and other English manufactures prohibited importation.

1464 HENRY disguised, taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Tower.

1469 5000 Welsh slain at the battle of Bandbury.

1470 WARWICK being offended at the marriage of EDWARD IV. landed September 13, with 60,000 men from France.

EDWARD IV. flies to the duke of BURGUNDY, his brother-in-law, in Holland.

EDWARD IV.—House of YORK. 151

1470 HENRY restored to his crown by WARWICK,  
November 26.

1471 EDWARD regained the crown, defeated HENRY  
at Tewkesbury, and caused him to be imprisoned  
in the Tower, where he was murdered by the duke of GLOUCESTER.

1472 A plague in England destroyed more than the  
fifteen year's war preceding.

Royal Chapel of Windsor founded.

1475 MARGARET, of Anjou, ransomed for 12,500*l*.

1477 The king made a circuit with his judges.

A severe plague which continued from September  
to November.

1481 JAMES, king of Scotland, caused one of his  
brothers to be murdered.

THOMAS PARR born this year and lived 152.

REMARKABLE acts in this reign, which enacted  
what sort of dress each class of men should wear.—  
Another enacted that no peaked shoes should be worn.

EDWARD

A. D.



1483.

EDWARD V<sup>th</sup>

**S**UCCEEDED his father at the age of thirteen. Although he was proclaimed with unanimous consent, he was never crowned. The duke of GLOCESTER took the young king into his power, which caused the queen-mother to fly with her next son (the duke of YORK) into the sanctuary of Westminster. The army  
who

who were to conduct the king to London were dismissed. EDWARD's servants being, likewise, removed, excited the greatest apprehensions in the queen dowager for the safety of her and her children. GLOCESTER, by his intrigues and devoted council, caused himself to be declared protector. He immediately committed the king and his brother to the Tower, under the pretence of preparing for the coronation of young EDWARD. Having assembled the lords in the Tower to confer on the coronation of EDWARD, he accused the queen and JANE SHORE of having used sorcery to blast his person and take his life. But, as if murder is never to escape punishment even in this life, the duke of BUCKINGHAM as well as lord HASTINGS who had joined the protector in ordering the execution, lord RIVERS, &c. suffered the same fate himself. GLOCESTER having insinuated that his brothers were illegitimate, obtained the popular cry of BUCKINGHAM, the lord mayor, and others in favour of assuming to himself the crown. HASTINGS and others, espousing the cause of the king, the queen, and JANE SHORE, were beheaded.

beheaded. RICHARD with seeming reluctance, accepted the crown—and, in order to secure himself in its possession, he ordered the two princes to be smothered in the Tower. This happened in the year 1483.

THE character of this king will not admit of any description, as he was too young to have displayed any particular traits, and had no opportunity of acting as a sovereign.



CHRONOLOGY.

1483 **E**DWARD succeeded to the crown at thirteen years of age.

The duke of GLOCESTER seizes upon earl RIVERS, the queen's brother, and gets the young king into his power, whereupon the queen, with her son RICHARD, and five daughters, take sanctuary in Westminster.

GLOCESTER conveyed the king to Northampton.

Lord HASTINGS, RIVERS, and GREY beheaded.

The lord mayor, &c. at the instigation of the duke of BUCKINGHAM, offered the crown to the duke of GLOCESTER, who, with some affected hesitation, accepted it, June 17.

The duke of CLARENCE, king EDWARD, and his brother, the duke of YORK, were all murdered in the Tower.

1483 JANE SHORE, concubine to king EDWARD IV. and afterwards to lord HASTINGS, was obliged to do penance publicly in St. Paul's, for incontinence. She was afterwards starved to death, and died in a ditch ; to which circumstance, Shoreditch owes its name.





A. D.



1483.

RICHARD III<sup>rd</sup>

**W**AS formally crowned in 1483. He caused EDWARD V. and his brother to be privately murdered in the Tower. To secure his usurpation, he sacrificed all he feared, without law, mercy or authority. But to conciliate the affections or rather to obtain the support, he created several of the mercenary nobility.

In

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A. D.



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In

In such detestation was he held by foreign powers, that the king of France openly avowed his hatred of his character. He was so hypocritically insinuating, that he persuaded ANNE, wife of prince EDWARD, whom he murdered, to marry him. He falsely accused his brother CLARENCE of treason, and persuaded EDWARD IV. to have him drowned in a butt of Malmsey. HENRY, earl of RICHMOND, the surviving heir of the House of Lancaster, by marrying ELIZABETH, the heir of the House of York, so strengthened his title to the crown that all parties joined in his cause. France assisted RICHMOND with money, ships, armour, artillery, and 2000 men, with which he landed at Milford Haven, and soon raised a considerable army among the Welsh who were greatly attached to his family and equally prejudiced against the tyrant, RICHARD. The news of RICHMOND'S arrival had no sooner spread over the kingdom than a general revolt ensued. None espoused the cause of the tyrant and usurper but his venal and dependent minions. This situation made RICHARD desperate.

He

He met RICHARD at Bosworth, where this usurper was slain most bravely fighting for the crown he wore in the field. Finding the chief of his army deserted to his enemies, he, after a battle of two hours, fell by the hand of RICHMOND. Thus ended the contest between YORK and LANCASTER which had so many years deluged England with blood.

HISTORY scarcely affords a character so monstrously cruel, wicked and ambitious as RICHARD III. Usurpation, regicide, and other repeated murders were aggravated by slandering his mother, brothers, and their issue; projecting an incestuous marriage between himself and his niece; and sacrificing more blood and treasure at home to support an unjust title than any foreign war had ever been known to have cost the country. He was killed in the thirty-fifth year of his age, and the second of his reign.

CHRONOLOGY.

1483 **RICHARD III.** crowned at Westminster,  
with **ANNE** his queen, July 6.

Post horses and stages established.

The duke of **BUCKINGHAM** raised forces and  
declared himself against **RICHARD**, being re-  
fused the promised inheritance of Hereford,  
August 30.

**BUCKINGHAM**'s party was dispersed, and he  
obliged to put on a menial disguise to save  
himself.

Earl of **RICHMOND** landed at Pool in Dorset-  
shire. Being nearly surprized by **RICHARD**,  
he embarked again and returned to Picardy.

1484 **ANNE**, the queen of **RICHARD**, died March 16.

**RICHARD** treated with **LAUDAIS**, the duke of  
**BRETAGNE**'s prime minister, for surprizing  
and delivering up the earl of **RICHMOND**.

**RICHMOND** escaping from **BRETAGNE**, went to  
**Angers** in Anjou.

RICHARD III.—House of Y O R K. 161

1485 The earl of RICHMOND landed at Milford Haven with 2000 men, August 6.

Lord STANLEY raised 5000 men and his brother 2000 with whom they joined RICHMOND.

RICHARD assembled his forces at Nottingham from whence they daily deserted to RICHMOND.

The battle of Bosworth gained by RICHMOND.

RICHARD was slain in the field. The King had 12,000 men, and the Earl only 5000.

PARTICULAR acts. Persons suspected of felony to be admitted to bail. None to be empannelled on juries, unless seized of 20s. per annum in lands.

No alien suffered to follow any handicraft or retail trade.

The standard of liquid measures fixed.

A. D.



1485.

H E N R Y VII<sup>th</sup>

**W**AS crowned in 1487. Being an usurper, he endeavoured to validate his claim by marrying lady ELIZABETH, the eldest daughter and the heiress of king EDWARD the IV. He no sooner came to the throne than he assembled his high court of parliament at Westminster, in which he cancelled all former acts which



which convicted him and his adherents of high treason. The crown of this kingdom was entailed on him and the heirs of his body. His next arts were to enact every law and statute that he conceived would benefit his kingdom; and pardoned all who had conspired or borne arms against him, on their taking oaths of allegiance to him and his government. One LAMBERT SIMNEL, personating the young earl of WARWICK and raising forces, was formally crowned in Ireland as king of England. HENRY defeated him afterwards at Stoke, in Nottinghamshire. He spared the lives, but possessed himself of the riches of the conspirators. A tax of the 10th penny being levied on all moveables to support a war began by HENRY in favour of the duke of BRETAGNE against the French king, a rebellion arose in England in 1449. The rebels murdered the earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, who was appointed collector of this tax. The rebels were defeated by the earl of SURRY. The chief authors were punished by death, while the multitude were pardoned by the gracious clemency of HENRY. Soon after this, another

impostor, one PERKIN WARBECK, personated the duke of YORK who was before murdered in the Tower. This occasioned several insurrections in Ireland, Scotland, and England. The impostor was taken and hung at the same time the young earl of WARWICK was beheaded. To avoid a war, for which he had obtained considerable levies, he married his daughter to the king of Scotland; from this arose the title of the STUART's family to the throne of England. Having enriched himself by attaining the nobility and every other means of corrupt extortion, he died of a phthisick, aged fifty-two, the twenty-second of his reign. A. D. 1509.

WHATEVER virtues of courage and enterprize he possessed, he degraded them all by his excessive avarice, injustice and vindictive disposition: for if he ever spared an enemy it was to avail himself with more plausibility of his treasures, which he always confiscated to his own mercenary purposes.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1485 **T**HE sweating sickness raged in London.
- 1487 LAMBERT, who personated the duke of York,  
was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.  
The star chamber instituted.
- 1488 The king of Scotland, JAMES III. killed by his  
subjects.  
The Cape of Good Hope discovered.
- 1489 Maps and sea charts first brought into England by  
COLUMBUS.
- 1491 Greek first introduced in England.
- 1494 Poynings law, which enacted that the statute in  
England, respecting the public, should be ob-  
served in Ireland, likewise first instituted by  
SIR EDWARD POYNING.
- 1497 PERKIN WARBECK besieged Exeter.  
The passage to the Indies by the way of the Cape  
of Good Hope discovered.

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- 1498 Sheen, or Richmond palace, burnt and rebuilt.
- 1499 PERKIN WARBECK taken and hung at Tyburn,  
and the last Earl of the Plantagenet line was  
beheaded on Tower-hill, November 28.
- 1500 A plague in London which destroyed 30,000 of  
its inhabitants.
- 1501 Sir JOHN SHAW held the first lord mayor's feast  
at Guildhall.  
The Company of Taylors honoured with the  
title of Merchant Taylors by the king, who  
was a member.
- 1502 Prince ARTHUR died at Ludlow Castle, Apr. 2.
- 1504 HENRY VII. chapel built in Westminster Abbey.  
The city of London gave HENRY 5000 marks  
for the confirmation of their liberties.
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
- 1507 A sweating sickness raged.
- 1509 The Palace of Savoy converted by HENRY into  
an hospital.

A. D.



1509.

HENRY VIII<sup>th</sup>.

**S**UCCEEDED his father at the age of eighteen. He married CATHARINE, his brother's wife, daughter of FERDINAND, king of Arragon and aunt to prince CHARLES of Castile, who was, afterwards, Emperor. The princess having been the wife of his brother, prince ARTHUR, was the cause of most of the troubles

of his reign. But, on a pretence of remorse, was divorced from her eighteen years after their nuptials. The French king, LEWIS XII. commencing a war against the Pope and HENRY offering himself in vain as a mediator, he made war against France. HENRY was immediately styled, by the Pope, "Defender of the faith," which title has been ever since possessed by his successors. The assistance HENRY expected from his father-in-law, FERDINAND, in these wars, was withheld—but, on the contrary, he suffered the English army then in his dominions to be oppressed with excessive want and die most rapidly with a flux with which it was afflicted four months. The soldiers thus, disheartened, disbanded themselves and returned to England. He, afterwards, disagreed with the Pope, disowned his supremacy, reformed the religion, and withdrew his favour from Cardinal WOLSEY. He had six wives, who mostly fell victims to his wanton inconstancy. He caused Sir THOMAS MORE to be beheaded for vindicating the papal authority. He suppressed at one time 376 religious houses whose amount  
of

of revenue was 32,000*l.* annually, which came into his coffers. But the whole, with what he afterwards suppressed, amounted to the yearly revenue of 1525:17*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age and the thirty-eighth of his reign. A. D. 1546.

His reign was distinguished for cruelty, avarice, sacrilege, and despotism. Although he was the first promoter of the reformation, he died a member of the church of Rome. His personal qualities were amiable, and mental abilities extensive and considerably improved by a liberal education. His vices were contrasted with some virtues, such as his patronage of learning, suppression of the *stews*, and his protection of his last queen and CRANMER, from the malicious machinations of their enemies.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1509 **G**ARDENING introduced from the Netherlands.
- 1512 A royal navy office established. Nineteen ships manned and victualled by government.
- 1513 **W**OLSEY chosen a privy counsellor.  
Earl of Surry gained the battle of Flodden-Field, over the Scots, whose king, **JAMES IV.** fell in the contest.
- 1514 Enacted, that Surgeons should not sit on Juries, or be employed in parish offices.  
Brighthelmstone burnt by the French.
- 1515 Cardinal **WOLSEY** chosen lord chancellor.
- 1516 So great a frost that carts passed over the Thames on the ice.
- 1517 The sweating sickness raged again.  
Oxford depopulated by stagnated waters.  
**MARTIN LUTHER** begun the reformation in Germany.



- 1518 The college of physicians founded.
- 1521 King HENRY derived the title to him and his  
           successors of defender of the faith, from writing  
           a book against LUTHER.
- Musquets first invented.
- 1522 The damask rose brought into England.
- 1524 Hampton court given by WOLSEY to the King.  
           Whitehall built by Cardinal WOLSEY
- 1528 Monasteries suppressed to endow king's colleges  
           at Cambridge and Eton.
- 1530 The palace of St. James built.
- 1534 Parliament declared the king supreme head of the  
           church.
- 1535 Brass cannon first cast in England by JOHN OWEN.
- 1536 376 monasteries suppressed.
- 1537 The bible was translated, printed in English,  
           and ordered to be set up in churches.
- 1538 Leaden pipes to convey water invented.
- 1539 The bloody statute enacted by parliament.  
           645 religious houses seized and their property  
           amounting to 161,000l. given to the king.

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1540 Cherries first planted in Kent.

1541 Dancing by cinque paces introduced from Italy.

1542 HENRY proclaimed king of Ireland.

1543 Mortars and Cannon first cast in iron.

1544 Pistols first used.

1545 Public stews suppressed.

WILLIAM FOXLEY slept fourteen days, and  
lived forty-one days after.

1547 The vows of celibacy before taken by priests  
annulled, and the communion ordered to be  
administered in both kinds.



EDWARD

A. D.



1547.

EDWARD VI<sup>th</sup>

WAS crowned at nine years old, A. D. 1547. SEYMOUR, earl of Hertford, afterwards created duke of SOMERSET, was made protector, who proceeded to knight the king, and to reform the established church in a more extensive manner. These measures excited many murmurs among the clergy and some of the nobility,

nobility, which were silenced by the execution of some of the malecontents. The Scotch refusing their consent to the marriage of MARY STUART with EDWARD, SEYMOUR with an army of 10,000 foot, 6000 horse and 15 pieces of brass ordnance, and attended by lord CLYTON who commanded a fleet of thirty-four sail, one galley and thirty transports proceeded against them. The battle was fought at Musselburgh where the Scots were defeated after they had lost 14,000 men in battle. Admiral SEYMOUR conspiring against the protector, his brother, was beheaded. Soon after this, the protector himself was attainted, afterwards restored to his seat at the council, and at last beheaded. About this period, the reformation was entirely completed. This reform prevented the further use of images in churches, permitted the clergy to marry, translated the liturgy or common prayer into English, ordered the eucharist to be administered in both kinds, discontinued auricular confession, allowed the scriptures to be universally read, and abolished the ceremony of singing dirges or saying masses for the dead.

Having

Having settled the succession of the crown on lady JANE GREY, EDWARD died in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign. A. D. 1533. It is much suspected he was poisoned.

THE progress he made in learning, caused one CORDAN, an Italian philosopher, to mention him as a miracle. He had been, however, so poisoned in his principles that he vainly conceived himself as the source of spiritual and temporal power.



CHRONOLOGY.

1547 **E**ARL of HEREFORD, lord protector, created  
duke of SOMERSET.

Evening prayers began to be read in English in  
the king's chapel, April 16.

Popish images burnt in London.

The Scots defeated and lost 13,000 men at Pin-  
key-field near Musselburgh.

1548 Enjoined that none should preach without a  
licence.

The court removed to Hatfield, to avoid the  
raging of a plague in London.

Priests allowed to marry by an act passed No-  
vember 24.

1549 Lord lieutenants first appointed to counties.

Anabaptists came into England where some were  
burnt for denying the divinity of CHRIST.

Horse guards instituted.

1550 Peers' eldest sons permitted to sit in the house of  
commons.

1550 The first journal taken of parliamentary proceedings.

The waterman's company incorporated.

1551 An earthquake in Surry.

A college founded at Galway in-Ireland.

1552 Crowns and half-crowns first coined.

Common prayer book established by act of parliament.

Monks and Nuns allowed inheritances.

STERNHOLD and HOPKINS translated and put into verse the psalms.

1553 There was so great a plenty of malt and wheat that a barrel of beer with the cock sold for six-pence, and four great loaves for one penny.

The king founded St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bridewell, improved the hospital of Christ-church and St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

A. D.



1553.

M A R Y,

NOTWITHSTANDING her being illegitimate by the divorce of her mother, was proclaimed queen, in the year 1553. Lady JANE GREY, lord DUDLEY, her husband, and the duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, were beheaded, in consequence of JANE's pretensions to the crown. Indeed she was actually acknowledged  
queen



queen of England before MARY could be possessed of her right to this title. The lord mayor of London and six aldermen went to Greenwich, where, being presented with the testament of the king in favour of JANE, they took to her their oaths of allegiance. The princess ELIZABETH was imprisoned for her espousing the cause of the protestants. Several of the reforming bishops were burnt for heresy. Archbishop CRANMER having openly avowed his determination to support the protestant religion as established in the last reign, was imprisoned in the Tower on charge of high treason. To save himself, he was again reconciled to the church of Rome. But soon after repenting of his unsteady conduct, he once more recanted and professed himself a member of the protestant religion; for which he was burnt at Oxford. About this period, Calais was taken from the English by the French. MARY<sup>x</sup> fled to France to avoid religious persecution. Divine service was again performed in Latin. A revolt happened of her subjects, headed by the duke of SURFOLK, which proved fatal to himself, who was executed

<sup>x</sup> means

Mary Queen of Scots

cuted with several others. MARY was married to PHILIP, king of Spain, who caused ELIZABETH and the earl of DEVONSHIRE to be released from their confinement. About this time, MARY queen of Scots was married to FRANCIS the dauphin of France. *The 2<sup>d</sup>.* ~~Her~~ husband returning to Spain and, treating her with indifference, is said to have chiefly occasioned her death, in the forty-third of her age, and the sixth of her reign. A. D. 1558.

HOWEVER she was deluded into a persecution of the protestants, she evinced herself to be averse to absolute authority, when she threw into the fire a scheme offered to give her despotic controul over the laws and liberties of her subjects. Her reign was, however, distinguished by too many cruelties to render her character the subject of imitation.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1553 **A** Liberty of conscience allowed in religion.
- 1554 The church ordered to be purged of all married priests.
- 12,000 protestant clergy deprived of their preferments, and the popish service restored.
- Queen MARY being married to PHILIP of Spain, they made their public entry into the city of London, August 12.
- Enacted, that the queen's title of supreme head of the church should be omitted.
- The laws against Lollards and Hereticks were revived and the statutes of MORTMAIN repealed.
- 1555 Coaches first used in England.
- The church lands, in possession of the queen, restored.
- The Russia company was incorporated.
- 1556 Archbishop CRANMER burnt at Oxford.

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1556 300 protestants burnt for heresy.

1557 ANNE of Cleves, the fourth wife of HENRY VIII. died.

An embassy sent from Russia to engage England in a commercial negociation with that country.

1558 Calais, after being possessed by the English 210 years, surrendered to the French.

Cardinal Pool died November 13.

IN this reign, wheat sold at 53s. per quarter.

A storm in which fell hailstones measuring fifteteen inches in circumference.

A malignant fever afflicted the people so much that it was with the greatest difficulty they found sufficient men able to get in the harvest.



ELIZABETH.

A. D.



1558.

ELIZABETH,

WAS crowned in 1558, when she found the nation in great perplexities from the unsettled state of its religion, the pretensions of MARY, queen of Scots, to the throne, and the disaffection of Ireland. Her first care being to re-establish the protestant religion, she repealed all the laws MARY enacted in favour of popery.

Being

Being jealous of the queen of Scots, she caused her to be imprisoned eighteen years and afterwards beheaded at Fotheringuy. The Hugonots revolting against the religion and government of France, were assisted with arms and men by ELIZABETH. PHILIP, king of Spain, offered himself as the royal suitor of ELIZABETH, but was rejected. She, likewise, refused the same solicitations made by the Emperor in favour of his son, CHARLES. The French king who had married MARY queen of Scots usurping the title and arms of England is obliged, by an unsuccessful war, to resign them and sue for peace which by the treaty of Edinburgh is granted by ELIZABETH. With great difficulty and various oppositions, she re-established the protestant faith. The Dissenters were punished with very severe penal laws. And by her assistance, Holland was relieved from the oppressive yoke of Spain. But what distinguished most her reign was the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, that was equipped for the purpose of sacrificing England to the cruel ambition and vengeance of that monarchy. She  
 endowed

ELIZABETH.—TUDOR. 185

endowed Westminster Abbey as a collegiate church, with a dean, twelve prebends, a master, usher, forty king's scholars, vicars, singers, and twelve almsmen. Having greatly increased the navy and commerce of this country, she died unmarried, in the seventieth year of her age, the forty-fifth of her reign. A. D. 1602.

ELIZABETH was possessed of many excellent, natural and acquired endowments, which she exerted, to render her subjects happy, glorious and prosperous. These perfections would have endeared her memory to a grateful people had she not so cruelly despoiled MARY, queen of Scots, of her liberty and existence.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1558 **M**ARY queen of Scots and the Dauphin of France, being married, were proclaimed king and queen of France and Scotland, April 24.
- 1559 Public worship ordered to be in English, May 8.  
The laws passed in the preceding reign to establish popery, were repealed.
- 1560 The deanery of Westminster erected.  
Brass money called in, and the coin restored to its purity.  
The spire of St. Pauls burnt down by lightning.
- 1562 **SHAM O'NEAL**, earl of Tyrone in Ireland, submitted himself to **ELIZABETH**, who granted him his pardon.
- 1563 The thirty-nine articles of the protestant religion established by convocation.  
Persons killing or destroying others by witchcraft, conjuration, or enchantment, to be punished as felons without benefit of clergy.



ELIZABETH.—TUDOR. 187

1565 DAVID RIZZIO, secretary to MARY queen of Scots, murdered in her presence.

1566 The king of Scots blown up in his palace.  
The royal exchange founded.

1568 A new translation of the bible.

1569 800 persons are said to have been executed this year.

The English commenced a trade through Russia to Persia.

The Hamburgh trade established.

Queen ELIZABETH was excommunicated by the pope.

1580 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE returned from his voyage round the world, November 3.

1582 The chest of Chatham instituted.

1583 The Spanish Armada defeated.



A. D.



1603.

JAMES I<sup>st</sup>

SON of MARY, queen of Scots, was proclaimed by the council in 1603. He derived his title to the English crown from being the immediate descendant of MARGARET, the eldest sister of HENRY VIII. He was crowned in 1603 and was the first of the Stuarts who reigned in England. He persecuted the Presbyterians.

erians in so severe a manner that the non-conformists transported themselves in great numbers to the new settlements in America where their descendants remain at this time. On the 19th of March 1604, he summoned his first parliament for the purpose chiefly of uniting Scotland and England under his sole dominion. But the English being jealous of his partiality to his Scotch adherents and favourites, rejected his proposal. In this reign, the gunpowder plot was concerted and discovered November 5, 1605. The chief conspirators were CATESBY, PUEY, GRANT, 'ROOKWOOD, WRIGHT, TRESHAM, DIGBY, ROBERT and THOMAS WINTER, and GUY FAWKS. They hired a cellar under the House of Lords as if for their private convenience. Here they conveyed by night thirty-six barrels of Gunpowder which they covered with great quantities of coals, billets, and faggots. This horrid plot is said to have been detected by an anonymous letter sent to Lord Montague. The oath of allegiance was soon after enacted, and the Jesuits banished the kingdom. He created baronets. And, in his reign, happened

happened the inhuman massacre of the English by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1623. He supported the church of England equally against popery and fanaticism. He died in the sixtieth year of his age, and the twenty-second of his reign. A. D. 1625.

THIS king was as much praised by the Royalists as censured by the Puritans:—the first described him as a miracle of virtue and learning, while the latter divested him of every moral quality or acquired accomplishment that can ennoble the human character. As truth is most frequently to be found in the medium, we may justly conclude he was not so perfect as his adherents have depicted him, nor so unworthy as his enemies seem to have wished he should be thought.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1603 **A** PLAGUE destroyed 30,244 citizens.  
 Office of master of the ceremonies instituted.
- 1603-4 The present translation of the bible.  
 Priests and Jesuits banished.
- 1605 The powder plot discovered November 5.  
 The channel for the new river allowed to be cut.
- 1608 Aldgate built.
- 1609 East India company's patent removed.  
 Mulberry trees first planted in England.  
 Making allum first brought to perfection, and  
 silk worms brought to England.  
 Chelsea college founded.  
 A frost lasted four months  
 The new canal began from Amwell in Hertfordshire to London.
- 1610 Thermometers invented.
- 1611 The charter-house founded.  
 Baronets first instituted May 22.  
 The London work-house instituted.

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1612 Hicks's hall finished.

1614 Logarithms invented by lord NAPIER.

The new-river brought to London.

The walks in Moorfields made, and the trees first  
planted.

Stratford-upon-Avon burnt

An inundation of the sea overflowed an extent of  
twelve miles in Norfolk and Lincolnshire.

1615 Smithfield first levelled and paved.

1616 Aldersgate in London rebuilt,

1617 Pastimes allowed on Sunday evenings.

1618 Sir WALTER RALEIGH executed for high trea-  
son.

1620 Copper money first used in England.

1622 Dulwich College founded by E. ALLEN.



CHARLES

A. D.



1600.

CHARLES I<sup>st</sup>

WAS crowned in the twenty-fifth year of his age, A. D. 1600. He married by proxy at Paris HENRIETTA MARIA, of France, about six weeks after the death of his father. The plague breaking out in London, caused the parliament to remove from Westminster to Oxford. CHARLES, having according to the agreement

† H

of

of JAMES, supplied the French with some ships, and these being employed, contrary to promise, against the protestants in Rochelle, caused the crews to desert and the parliament to conceive a distrust of the king, a jealousy of the queen, and an inveteracy against the duke of BUCKINGHAM his favourite and minister. Thus began the troubles of his reign. In May, 1633, the king went to Scotland and was crowned, sovereign of that country, at Edinburgh where he held a parliament and from whom he received a considerable subsidy. The commons refusing to grant him necessary supplies, he borrowed money by loans and levied a tax called ship-money. Parliament still being refractory, he imprisoned nine of its members. He attempted to force a liturgy on the Scotch, which excited their rebellion. The king consented to the attainder and execution of STAFFORD, his favourite minister. Soon after the English and Scotch armies were disbanded and the protestants suffered a terrible massacre in Ireland. CHARLES having extended the power of the parliament beyond the controul of his prerogative,



they seized his treasures, forts, fleets, and armies, while they raised an army with which they met and fought the king at Edgill, with doubtful signs of victory on both sides. Several battles were afterwards fought between the parliament and loyalists with different success, until CHARLES was taken, tried, and beheaded in the forty-ninth year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign. A. D. 1649.

THE misfortunes of CHARLES seem to have arisen more from the fanaticism, turbulence, and adversity of the period in which he came to the throne, than to any particular demerit in himself. If he owed his fall to any defect of his own, it was to a temperizing imbecility of mind which subjected him to the encroaching ambition of his sanguinary enemies.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1625 **A** Plague in London destroyed 35,417 of its inhabitants.  
 Parliament obliged to adjourn by the above plague.  
 Urine ordered to be preserved to make salt petre.
- 1626 The king raised money by sale of the crown lands, loans, and ship money.  
 Soldiers quartered in private houses.
- 1628 The thirty-nine articles published.  
 Mr. HAMPDEN refused to pay the tax of ship money.
- 1640 An act to abolish the star chamber.  
 The earl of STAFFORD attainted, May 8.  
 ————— and executed, May 12.  
 The Irish rebellion and massacre, October 23.  
 A bill passed for pressing soldiers.
- 1645 CROMWELL made lieutenant general.

1646 The whole order of archbishops and bishops abolished, October 9.

1646-7 CHARLES delivered up by the Scotch to the English for the consideration of 400,000l. January 30.

1648 The king brought from Hurst-castle to Windsor, December 21.

A committee appointed to draw up a charge against the king, December 28.

1648-9 The commons voted it was treason in the king to levy war against the parliament.

The king being carried before the High Court of Justice in Westminster hall, three times objected to their jurisdiction, January 20. 22, and 23.

The king brought into the court a fourth time, was sentenced to be beheaded as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public enemy.

The king beheaded at Whitehall, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-fourth of his reign, January 30.



## OLIVER CROMWELL,

**F**ROM a mean descent, raised himself to all the dignities of a monarch, except the regalia. After the kingdom had remained without any settled form of government 11 years and four months. He rose as one of the leaders of the Independents, who had seceded from the presbytery, and had caused all the troubles

troubles of the unfortunate CHARLES I. Being constituted lieutenant general of the rebels, he routed the royal army at Naseby so effectually as to prevent the king ever recovering this discomfiture. The Irish breaking the treaty they had made with the marquis of ORMOND, OLIVER was appointed lord governor of that island. He sailed, accordingly, in August 1649 from Milford Haven, and, after a few days sail, arrived with his army at Dublin. Having refreshed his men, he immediately began the great work of reducing the rebels to a peaceable submission to his government. His first attempt was upon Drogheda which he took by storm and put all he found in arms to the sword. In this manner, he took Ross, Kinsale, Cork, Kilkenny, and Clonmell and, thus, finally reducing the kingdom of Ireland he was made its lord lieutenant. Scotland was the next country where he rendered himself famous as a general. Here he acquired several distinguished victories—particularly that near Dunbar where he attacked an army twice as numerous as his own, killed several thousands and took near 10,000

prisoners. This excited his ambition to possess himself of the royal government entirely, which he affected by his spirit, intrigue and devoted soldiery. Finding the rump parliament inimical to his ambition, he in 1653, went with some of his army to the house, took away the mace, turned out the members present, and locked the doors. He then constituted a mock parliament, composed of 144 of his servile creatures, which was called BAREBONE'S parliament. They offered him the regal dignity which he refused by assuming to himself the title of Protector. A year after his inauguration, he died in the moment of a most dreadful hurricane, in the sixtieth year of his age. A. D. 1658.

HAD CROMWELL been a king from right, and not from usurpation, he had been one of the most glorious monarchs this country has to boast. But as he was obliged to establish his usurpation by cruelty, tyranny, and hypocrisy, his national services can scarcely compensate for his personal inormities.

## CHRONOLOGY.

- 1649 **O**LIVER CROMWELL made lord lieutenant of Ireland, August 13.  
Drogheda taken by storm, August 14.
- 1650 The Irish permitted to serve foreign princes.
- 1651 **O**LIVER CROMWELL invaded Scotland, July 22.  
**C**HARLES II. defeated at Worcester by **O**LIVER,  
September 3.
- 1653 **O**LIVER chosen protector of England, December 16.  
Scotland and Ireland united in one commonwealth with England, April 12.  
Jamaica taken by the English.
- 1655-6 **C**ROMWELL dissolved the parliament.
- 1656 The publication of newspapers forbidden, Octob.  
The kingdom divided into eleven districts.  
**O**LIVER would not suffer the French king to call himself the king of France.
- 1656-7 A plot to destroy **O**LIVER discovered.

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1656 OLIVER declined the offer of the crown under the title of king.

1,300,000*l.* voted to OLIVER CROMWELL as the annual supply for his government, May 25.

Sixty persons summoned by OLIVER to constitute a house of lords, December 11.

1657 Another plot against OLIVER discovered March 17.

1658 OLIVER CROMWELL died aged sixty, Sep. 3.

1660 His corpse hung at Tyburn December 2.

1658 RICHARD CROMWELL succeeded his father in the Protectorship, September 4.

1659 RICHARD CROMWELL ordered to leave Whitehall in six days. May 25.





A. D.



1660.

CHARLES II<sup>nd</sup>

ON the execution of his father, came from France by invitation to Scotland, where he assembled an army with which he came to England, and was defeated by CROMWELL at Worcester, from whence CHARLES fled abroad, where he remained until his restoration in 1660. War was immediately declared against the Dutch.

Dutch to the advantage of neither power. During the treaty at Berda, the Dutch Fleet, piloted up the river by some English Fugitives, advanced to Chatham and there burned and damaged several of our ships through the negligence of the Commissioners who was there in Command. These and the other insults the Dutch committed even after peace was concluded. The Cabal formed of CLIFFORD, ARLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, ASHLEY, and LAUDERDALE, concerted another Dutch War in 1671 which continued until 1673. Such influence had the wicked and crafty SHAFTSBURY created in parliament that it actually refused granting supplies and shut the door against the Usher of the Black Rod when he was sent by the King to command their attendance November 4. 1673. These and other factious turbulences arising against the King and his government caused CHARLES to dissolve the parliament January 24. 1678, after it had continued near eighteen years. The plague and fire of London destroyed, soon after each other, the greatest part of its inhabitants. He had a cabinet council that was called

called the Cabal, from the four first letters of the noblemen's names which composed it. Soon after his crown was stolen by BLOOD from the Tower. CHARLES deprived the city of London of its charter, and caused lord RUSSEL and ALGERNON SIDNEY to be beheaded. Two years afterwards he died in the fifty-fifth year of his age and the thirty-seventh of his reign. A. D. 1685.

CHARLES II. possessed great readiness of wit and penetration. Some paint him as a TIBERIUS, while others exalt him to the character of a TITUS. Not to dispute the propriety of either, we have only to observe, that if he had been less addicted to illicit pleasures, he had been more happy and his kingdom more peaceable and prosperous than it was during his reign.



CHRONOLOGY.

- 1660 **K**ING CHARLES restored, May 29  
The royal society established.
- 1662 The king married the Infanta of Portugal.
- 1665 70,000 people destroyed by the plague in London.
- 1666 Fire of London, September 2, when 13,200 dwelling houses were destroyed.
- 1670 A cabinet council formed, which was called the Cabal, from the first letters of the names of its members—CLIFFORD, ARLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, ASTLEY, and LAUDERDALE.
- 1671 The Coventry act passed.  
The Exchequer shut for want of money.  
BLOOD attempted to steal the crown from the tower.
- 1674 King CHARLES received from France a pension of 100,000*l.* per annum.  
MILTON died aged 67.

- 1674 CHARLES honoured with the city freedom.
- 1676 MARY, daughter of JAMES duke of York, married to WILLIAM, prince of Orange.
- 1678 Statue at Charing Cross erected.  
OATES's plot discovered.
- 1683 The charter of the city of London taken away by CHARLES.  
The Rye-house plot.  
Lord RUSSEL beheaded on a charge of high treason, July 21.  
ALGERNON SIDNEY beheaded, for writing a libel never published, November 21.
- 1684 Castle of Dublin burnt, April 7.  
Twenty-five corporations in Cornwall, and six in Devonshire, surrendered their charters to the king, December 12.
- 1685 CHARLES died of an apoplexy, February 6, aged fifty-four.

A. D.



1685.

JAMES II<sup>nd</sup>

**S**UCCEEDED his brother CHARLES. He had not long enjoyed the throne before the ungrateful and rebellious MONMOUTH, aided by ARGYLE, disturbed his repose and possession. They were both, however, defeated, taken, and executed. He sent seven bishops to the Tower, for not countenancing his measures to re-establish

re-establish popery. He was soon after deserted by all former adherents. The prince of ORANGE, being invited by the malecontents, arrived with a large fleet and army at Torbay. JAMES immediately summoned a parliament and ordered all grievances to be redressed. That their debates might not be influenced, he proposed that both armies should remain at an equal distance from London, But the prince of ORANGE pursuing his march, JAMES recalled his writs to prevent his own written authority being used to his prejudice. Having sent the queen and child to France December 10, 1688, the king prepared to follow. He was, however, intercepted by a mob at Feversham. After a few days, he returned, by invitation, to Whitehall on the 16th amidst the loudest acclamations of the people. On the 18th he was conveyed by water to Gravesend under a Dutch guard which he chose in preference to Ham, having his option to retire to either of these places. From Gravesend he was conducted the next morning by land to Rochester. JAMES abdicating thus, his throne, set sail for France, when the  
 prince

prince of ORANGE and queen MARY, his consort, were proclaimed king and queen of England, A. D. 1689.

JAMES II. seemed destined by nature to disgrace a palace, and to ennoble a cottage by his private virtues. Not born to govern, he prudently laid down his sceptre when he could no longer hold it with safety and dignity. His rival, WILLIAM, had, therefore, no honour in depriving JAMES of what he had not spirit to vindicate. All the glory that attached to WILLIAM III. was, the spirit with which he maintained his throne, and the liberal blessings of liberty he conferred on his subjects.





## CHRONOLOGY.

1685 DUKE of MONMOUTH proclaimed king at Taunton Dean, defeated at Sedgemore, taken, and beheaded.

Justice JEFFERIES and general KIRK exercised great cruelties on the adherents of MONMOUTH.

KIRK, at Taunton, whilst at dinner with his officers, ordered thirty condemned persons to be hanged, namely, ten in a health to the king, ten to the queen, and ten to JEFFERIES: but one action the most cruel, was, a young girl throwing herself at his feet to beg her father's life, he made her prostitute herself to him, with a promise of granting her request, but having satisfied his lustful desire, was so inhuman, as out of the window to shew the poor unfortunate girl her father hanging on a sign-post; the spectacle so affected her, that she went distracted.

1686 The king encamped 15,000 men on Hounslow Heath.

1688 Seven bishops committed to the Tower for not countenancing popery.

1688-9 The city of London lent the prince of ORANGE 200,000*l.* January 10.

The parliament declared JAMES's abdication.

JAMES ordered, by the prince of ORANGE, from Whitehall.

JAMES escorted to Rochester by a Dutch guard and failed to France.

JAMES landed in Ireland with an army.

—— assembled a parliament in Ireland.

Londonderry besieged by James.

Brass money coined by JAMES in Ireland.

1690 The battle of the Boyne in Ireland, where JAMES was finally defeated by WILLIAM, and obliged to embark for France, July 1.

1692 JAMES's descent on England frustrated by the destruction of the French fleet, May 19.

A. D.



1688.

WILLIAM and MARY.

ON his Majesty's first withdrawing the Lords who had met at Guildhall 11th. December to preserve the public peace, declared their resolution to concur with the Prince of ORANGE. In order to obtain a free parliament those, who assembled on Christmas day, addressed him to take upon him the administration until that

that he summoned the intended meeting of a convention of the Lords and Commons. His Highness having issued out his own letters for this purpose, the convention met on the 22d. of January. His Princess arrived from Holland on the 12th. of February. This convention immediately addressed the Prince of ORANGE as, under God, the Deliverer of the nation. The lower House, after a few hours debate voted, the 28th January, that the King had broken the original Contract and abdicated the government and that the throne was, thereby become vacant. WILLIAM and MARY were accordingly proclaimed king and queen, A. D. 1688. JAMES having landed with a considerable force in Ireland, WILLIAM went over and defeated him on the banks of the Boyne. He commenced war with France, and with the assistance of the Dutch, conquered their fleet, of which were destroyed twenty-one of their first ships of war without the loss of a single English ship. In 1694, queen MARY died of the small-pox. This being the age for plots, a new one was discovered and rendered abortive, called the assassination plot.

King

WILLIAM and MARY.—House of ORANGE. 215

King JAMES dying in France, the French king immediately proclaimed his son king of England. WILLIAM was preparing to resent this insult, when he was thrown from his horse, broke his collar bone, and died, in the fifty-second year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign, A. D. 1702.

WILLIAM was, perhaps, the only king of this country, in whom policy, patriotism, and bravery were so eminently united. Undaunted in courage, and liberal in his principles; his enterprizes were undertaken, not only to acquire glory himself, but to dispense the blessings of freedom among his loyal subjects.



CHRONOLOGY.

that he summoned the intended meeting of a convention of the Lords and Commons. His Highness having issued out his own letters for this purpose, the convention met on the 22d. of January. His Princess arrived from Holland on the 12th. of February. This convention immediately addressed the Prince of ORANGE as, under God, the Deliverer of the nation. The lower House, after a few hours debate voted, the 28th January, that the King had broken the original Contract and abdicated the government and that the throne was, thereby become vacant. WILLIAM and MARY were accordingly proclaimed king and queen, A. D. 1688. JAMES having landed with a considerable force in Ireland, WILLIAM went over and defeated him on the banks of the Boyne. He commenced war with France, and with the assistance of the Dutch, conquered their fleet, of which were destroyed twenty-one of their first ships of war without the loss of a single English ship. In 1694, queen MARY died of the small-pox. This being the age for plots, a new one was discovered and rendered abortive, called the assassination plot.

King

WILLIAM and MARY.—House of ORANGE. 215

King JAMES dying in France, the French king immediately proclaimed his son king of England. WILLIAM was preparing to resent this insult, when he was thrown from his horse, broke his collar bone, and died, in the fifty-second year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign, A. D. 1702.

WILLIAM was, perhaps, the only king of this country, in whom policy, patriotism, and bravery were so eminently united. Undaunted in courage, and liberal in his principles; his enterprizes were undertaken, not only to acquire glory himself, but to dispense the blessings of freedom among his loyal subjects.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

1682 **B**ILL of rights passed.

Every hearth or chimney paid two shillings per annum.

King WILLIAM and queen MARY crowned at Westminster, April 11.

An act passed to disarm papists, May 11.

The Hanover succession first proposed, — 31.

1691 WILLIAM III. took his seat as Stadtholder in Holland.

The Philosophical ROBERT BOYL died Jan. 7.

Five Captains of Admiral BENBOWS squadron in the West Indies, were tried on board the breda, at Port Royal in Jamaica, for cowardice and Breach of orders, in an Engagement with DUCASSE.

The Irish defeated at the battle of Aughrim in Ireland.



WILLIAM and MARY.—House of ORANGE. 217

1692. The French fleet destroyed at La Houge and other places by admiral RUSSELL.

1693 The English fleet defeated by TOURVILLE.

1694 Queen MARY died of the small-pox.

W I L L I A M III<sup>d</sup>.

1694-5 **D**ISCIPLINE of the church restored.

Commissioners appointed to direct the building and endowment of Greenwich hospital.

The Welch copper office incorporated.

1695 Duties imposed on births, marriages, burials batchelors, and widowers.

1695-6 Guineas went at the rate of thirty shillings.

Six-pence per month deducted out of every seaman's wages for the support of Greenwich hospital.

CZAR of Muscovy came into England and remained incognita.

1696 The window tax first levied.

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1700-1 JOHN earl of Marlborough, appointed general of the foot, June 1, and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Holland

King JAMES II. died of a lethargy at Saint Germain, in France, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, September 6.

1701-2 King WILLIAM died at Kensington in the fifty-second year of his age and the fourteenth of his reign, March 8.

1702 Captain KIRBY and Captain WADE were condemned to die and being sent to England were shot on board a ship at Plymouth not being suffered to go on shore. Admiral BENBOW who had his leg shattered with great shot in the engagement with DUCASSE died of his wounds soon after he had the captains condemned.



ANNE



A N N E,

WAS proclaimed in 1702, when she, immediately, declared war against France, and chose MARLBOROUGH, her general. In the first year, her admirals took and destroyed eighty-seven of their ships, and brought home 110 brass cannon. The old and new East India companies were united in 1703. The duke  
of

of MARLBOROUGH obtained the most signal victories in Flanders and Germany over the confederated armies of the French and Bavarians. In these wars EUGENE particularly distinguished himself in his military skill and bravery. At the battle of Blenheim, 13,000 of the enemy were taken prisoners, and 20,000 killed. In 1707, she settled the union between England and Scotland. By this union the dominion of Scotland was entirely annexed to the crown of England on condition that they retained their ancient jurisdiction in the courts of law and were permitted to have sixteen peers and forty-five commons as their representatives in both our houses of parliament. The duke of MARLBOROUGH having disgusted the queen and her minister, was dismissed from every place he held of public honour and emolument. His successor in command of the army was the duke of ORMOND. In this year, she first assembled the parliament of Great Britain, and, in 1711, she ordered that fifty new churches should be built in London and Westminster. After  
a glorious

a glorious reign of twelve years and a half, she died, in the fiftieth year of her age. A. D. 1714.

ANNE is described to have enjoyed many regal virtues. Possessed of masculine sense and resolution, she elevated the character of her country as much as her father, JAMES II. had depressed it by his pusillanimity.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY.

1703 **T**HE earl of MARLBOROUGH chosen captain general of queen ANNE's army.

The old and new East India companies united.

1704 Gibraltar taken in three days.

The battle of Blenheim gained by the duke of MARLBOROUGH and prince EUGENE.

1705 The colours and standards taken at Blenheim, hung in Westminster Hall.

1706 The battle of Ramillies gained by MARLBOROUGH.

The colours and standards hung in Guild-hall.

1707 England and Scotland united.

An interview between the duke of MARLBOROUGH and CHARLES XII.

Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly.

1708 The first parliament of Great Britain met April 24.

1708 Prince GEORGE of Denmark, husband of queen ANNE, died at Kenfington.

1709 The Battle of Malplaquet gained by the duke of MARLBOROUGH and prince EUGENE.

Dr. SACHEVEREL impeached by the commons for high crimes and misdemeanors.

1711 Fifty new churches resolved to be built by the commons.

The duke of MARLBOROUGH turned out of all his places.

1712 ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq. committed to the tower for bribery.

The duke of ORMOND sent to command in Flanders.

RICHARD CROMWELL, son of OLIVER CROMWELL, died aged ninety.

1714 Mr. STEELE expelled the house of commons for writing the Englishman and the Crisis.

5,000*l.* offered to apprehend the Pretender.

A. D.



1714.

GEORGE I<sup>st</sup>

**E**LECTOR of Hanover, came to the throne A. D. 1714. The next year, a rebellion was raised, in favour of the pretender under the title of James the 8th. against him in Scotland. The Earl of MAR raised considerable forces in favour of JAMES in Scotland but for want of adequate supplies and regular discipline, the rebellion



rebellion was quelled the year after, when two of the leading lords, DERWINWATER and KENMORE, were beheaded, and their estates confiscated. The pretender being, thus, disappointed of his present hopes of obtaining the crown of England by his defeat in Scotland, went to Spain where he was most graciously received and countenanced at Madrid by the king and all the court. The English and French were so successful in this war as to take three towns and reduce one province in Spain itself which they jointly invaded by land. The year after the final defeat of the rebels, the credit of the funds was nearly annihilated by an imposition played on the credulity of the public by some mercenary stock jobbers who were then in parliament. He made the East India company the sole possessors of all the trade to his asiatic territories. One SHEPHERD, a lad of eighteen years old, was hung for conspiring to kill the king. In the same year, war was declared against Spain. For in 1720, happened the south sea bubble, in which the stock was raised to 1000 and fallen to 150 per cent in the course of a few months. Another

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plot against the king's life was discovered in 1722. GEORGE proceeding on another visit to Hanover, died at Osnaburgh, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and the twelfth of his reign. A. D. 1727.

GEORGE I. was a wise and brave prince. But excited many disturbances in his kingdom, and created many inveterate enemies from his coolness to his first ministry and changing them afterwards. To this, he chiefly owed the plots that were concerted against his life. But he was preserved from falling a victim to their malignity by his vigilance and penetration.



CHRONOLOGY.

CHRONOLOGY

1714 **GEORGE I.** arrived at Greenwich from Hanover.

1715 **Mr. STEEL** made governor of the play-house, and knighted.

The duke of **ORMOND**, the lords **BOLINBROKE**, **OXFORD**, and **STRAFFORD**, impeached by the commons.

The Pretender proclaimed **JAMES VIII.** in Scotland, by the earl of **MAR**, who assembled forces in his cause.

A part of the English joined the pretender who landed in Scotland.

1716 Lords **DERWENTWATER** and **KENMORE** beheaded for rebellion.

The India company possessed of the exclusive trade in the Indies.

Two soldiers whipped almost to death in Hyde Park, and turned out of the service, for wear-

ing oak-boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

1716 The tide forced back by a strong westerly-wind for one day and night, and the Thames lay perfectly dry both above and below the bridge.

A dreadful fire happened in Thames-street, near Bear-key, by the imprudence of a boy, who making squibs and rockets, at a small gunpowder shop, which consumed upwards of 120 houses. The loss was computed at 500,000l.

JOSEPH BROWN, a grave-digger, whipped from Newgate to Smithfield-bars, for stealing a corpse out of Bethnal church-yard.

1717 The prince of WALES banished the court.

1718 James SHEPHERD, a lad of eighteen, executed for conspiring the king's death.

1719 The pretender received at Madrid as king of Great Britain.

The English and French invaded Spain by land, and took the towns of Fontafabia, St. Sebastian, and

and St. Antonio, and reduced the province of  
Gui Puocoa.

1719 The Scotch rebels defeated by the king's forces.

1720 South Sea stock rose to 400 per cent, and so continued to rise until July, when it rose to 1000 per cent.

1721 Several persons ruined by the South Sea stock falling to 150 per cent.

Several members of parliament expelled for being concerned in the South Sea Bubble.

1721 The estates of those expelled confiscated for the use of the sufferers.

1722 The duke of MARLBOROUGH died.

1723 WOOD's patent coinage of farthings and half-pence for Ireland, and also, half-pence and two-pences for America.

1725 The lord Chancellor (the earl of MACCLESFIELD) displaced, impeached, and fined 30,000*l.* for corruption.

JONATHAN WILD, a notorious thief taker, executed.

A. D.



1727.

GEORGE II<sup>d</sup>

**W**AS proclaimed in 1727. Six years afterwards, he created a considerable disgust by the general excise then established. Commencing a war against Spain, Porto Bello was taken by his admiral, VERNON. The national opposition being general against his ministry, Sir ROBERT WALPOLE resigned with all that odium which

which has ever since been so deservedly attached to his character as an unprincipled, profligate, and oppressive creature of the crown. But nothing contributed more to his disgrace, than his establishment of the Excise Laws. Every person was alarmed for the safety and enjoyment of his property. A war commencing against France, the King and his son, WILLIAM, duke of CUMBERLAND, commanded the troops abroad. In this war, GEORGE established his character for bravery, by defeating the French at Dettingen. At this battle, the duke of CUMBERLAND received a wound in his leg. In 1745, a rebellion in favour of the Pretender began in Scotland: this was, after several skirmishes and battles, ended by the duke of CUMBERLAND obtaining a decisive victory at Culloden. The rebels had, however, raised the greatest consternation among the people for the safety of their king and their government; for by some mismanagement of our minister they had proceeded as far in the country as Derby, before a sufficient army was raised to meet them. Towards the close of his reign, the immortal

CHATHAM raised this nation to the greatest height of glory, power, and prosperity, by the successes obtained by our naval and military forces in every part of the globe against the united crowns of France and Spain. After a warlike and tumultuous reign of thirty-three years and a half, with much honour to himself and welfare to his subjects, he died in the seventy-seventh year of his age. A. D. 1760.

HIS character was choleric—but neither vindictive or malignant. He was brave, determined, and enterprising. All his successes were acquired more by resolution than policy, and his punishments of national delinquents were less to revenge than to deter.





CHRONOLOGY.

- 1730 **F**IVE Cherokee kings brought to England.
- 1731 Blandford in Dorsetshire totally destroyed by fire.
- 1733 Scheme formed for the general excise.
- 1737 Prince of Wales forbid the court.
- 1739 War declared against Spain.  
The hard frost began at Christmas.
- 1740 Porto Bello taken by admiral VERNON.
- 1741 Academy at Woolwich ordered to be built.  
The lord mayors and aldermen of London made perpetual justices of the peace.
- 1742 Sir ROBERT WALPOLE resigned after holding his places twenty-one years.  
Westminster bridge finished.
- 1743 King GEORGE defeated the French at Dettingen.  
1000 houses consumed by fire at Crediton in Devonshire.

- 1744 Admiral ANSON returned with 1,500,000l. that he had taken in the Acapulca ship.
- 1745 The duke of CUMBERLAND defeated at Fontenoy. Louisbourg taken from the French.  
The Pretender's son landed in Scotland.
- 1746 The pretender totally defeated by the duke of CUMBERLAND at Culloden.  
Several lords and others executed for rebellion.
- 1752 The style altered.
- 1757 Admiral BYNG shot for cowardice.
- 1758 A hundred French ships destroyed at St. Maloes. by the duke of MARLBOROUGH.
- 1759 The French defeated by prince FERDINAND at Minden.  
Quebec taken by general WOLFE.
- 1760 General LALLY defeated in the East Indies.  
Canada surrendered to the English.



A. D.

1761.

G E O R G E III<sup>d</sup>.

OUR present most gracious sovereign, was crowned A. D. 1761. No reign was ever more auspiciously began. The most successful war carried on under the administration of the late earl of CHATHAM, began to revive the forlorn and drooping spirits of the country. The next year, his arms were so victorious against the French

French and Spaniards that all parts of the globe re-founded with his name and conquests. Having obtained these glorious advantages over our enemies we concluded a peace that might compliment our liberality—although it was honour to our understandings. Peace, however, being established caused our most gracious monarch to direct all his attention to cultivate its blessings. To his patronage, music and painting owe such a degree of excellence as rivals almost every other country that has been hitherto distinguished for their profession. He fitted out vessels and navigators to discover new worlds in order that he might enrich his own subjects with an increase of commercial intercourse and humanize the savage nations by teaching them the liberal refinements of civilization. Thus, the most important discoveries have been made in all parts of the globe, by the enterprize of his navigators. Although Great Britain has unfortunately lost America, such is the vigour of her natural resources, the prosperity of her commerce, and the undiminished courage of her warriors that she still holds her pre-eminence

eminence in the scale of European policy, which may she long sustain under the benignant and patriotic sceptre of her present GEORGE III.

To praise or censure the sovereign of our days is not the business of an historian—but that of a panegyrist, or satirist. We shall, therefore, merely observe, that if the universal happiness of his people is only to be equalled by their boundless affection towards his person and family, we may justly conclude that he deserves more praise than we can possibly bestow in the narrow limits which this little work prescribes.



CHRONOLOGY.

1761 **B**ELLISLE taken by the English.

1762 War declared against Spain.

Martinico and Gaudaloupe taken from the French.

Manilla and Havanna taken from the Spaniards.

1763 Peace proclaimed between England, France, and Spain.

1764 The longitude found by HARRISON'S time-piece.

1765 Otaheite, or GEORGE the third's island discovered by Capt. WALLIS.

The sovereignty of the Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain.

1768 The royal academy of painting incorporated.

Electricity of the Aurora Borealis discovered.

1769 Stratford jubilee held in honor of SHAKESPEARE.

1770 Blackfriars Bridge finished.

1772 Negroes in England adjudged free.

1773 Naval review at Portsmouth by his Majesty.

The Jesuits order abolished.

1774

1774 Civil war began in America.

Society to recover downed persons constituted.

1778 War declared against France.

Pondicherry taken from the French.

The earl of CHATHAM died.

1779 Ireland admitted to a free trade.

1780 The Spanish fleet defeated and their admiral taken by admiral RODNEY.

Riots in London which did 200,000l. damage.

Charlestown in South Carolina surrendered to  
GEORGE III.

1781 HYDER ALLEY defeated twice by Sir EYRE  
COOTE.

Lord GEORGE GORDON tried for high treason  
and acquitted.

1782 Gibraltar saved from the joint attack of the  
French and Spaniards, by general ELLIOT.

Gibraltar relieved by lord HOWE, with a  
squadron of 33 ships, before the combined fleets of  
France and Spain consisting of 47.

1782 The French fleet defeated in the West Indies,  
and COUNT DE GRASSE, their admiral taken  
by admiral RODNEY.

1783 Great Britain declared America independent.

1784 The great seal stolen from the lord Chancellor.  
Mail coaches established by JOHN PALMER, Esq.

1785 Journies in the air performed by air balloons.

1786 His Majesty attempted to be assassinated by MARGARET NICHOLSON.

1787 A treaty of commerce and navigation concluded  
with France.

Piety and virtue promoted by the royal proclamation.

1788 WARREN HASTINGS' trial commenced.

Commerce rendered more extensive than ever  
was known.

The national debt began to be reduced.

Peace established throughout the British empire.





THE QUEEN.

THIS amiable and distinguished personage was the princess CHARLOTTE, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the youngest sister of ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, the IV. duke of Mecklenburgh. She was born May 29, 1744.

BEING a princess of very amiable virtue and estimable endowment, and having descended from a line  
of

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of ancestors who had evinced their attachment to the Protestant religion and to the BRUNSWICK family, she was honoured with the choice of our present gracious King of Great Britain, GEORGE III. as his Queen and consort.

ARRIVING in England under the escort of the earl of HARCOURT and lord ANSON, she was received on the 7th of September 1761, in a most honourable and affectionate manner by her intended royal spouse and sovereign. At nine o'clock the same evening, she had the happiness of seeing herself the bride of England's monarch. Fifteen days after, the royal pair were crowned with that splendor and magnificence worthy the royalty of so distinguished an empire.

BEING thus possessed of every honour and happiness the king and his country could bestow, she gained the affections of all by her effable demeanor, prudent conduct, condescending manners, and elegant accomplishments. Every heart glowed with love, and every  
tongue

CHARLOTTE.—House of MECKLENBURGH. 243

tongue refounded the praise of her distinguished character. In her the distressed, helpless orphan found an asylum.\*—In her, the young unfortunate deluded female, when reclaimed, found a patroness.†

WHEN female delicacy, for which the English ladies had been so justly celebrated, was made the general sacrifice of mistaken apprehensions in the married fair, Queen CHARLOTTE evinced her native modesty by her eminent example in the choice of a female attendant on the birth of her illustrious offspring.

HER

\*THE following is copied from an inscription on the chapel of the asylum:

"The first stone of this chapel was laid May 2d, 1763, by GEORGE HENEY, earl of Litchfield, and built by the bounty of her gracious majesty queen CHARLOTTE."

‡OUR most gracious queen CHARLOTTE, very early became a benefactor and patroness of that humane and laudable institution, the MAGDALEN HOSPITAL.

HER humanity was next exerted in favour of unhappy culprits sentenced to be shot for deserting the service of their king and country, to whom they had devoted themselves. Convinced that the punishment was too cruel and disgraceful, she exerted her intercession and obtained an alleviation of their punishment.

WE are sorry the limits of this work will not permit us to particularize more of the innumerable instances of her great prudence, liberality, humanity, and goodness. Suffice it, that our Queen has, by her conjugal affection, her natural tenderness, her extensive benevolence, her patronage of genius, and her regal demeanor, rendered herself an exemplary pattern for every queen, wife, mother, and female to imitate.



PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE has blessed their present Majesties with the royal progeny born in the following periods:

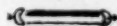
GEORGE, Prince of Wales,	— —	12 Aug. 1762
Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh,		16 Aug. 1763
Prince William Henry,	— — —	21 Aug. 1765
Princess Charlotte, Princess Royal,	—	29 Sep. 1766
Prince Edward,	— — — — —	2 Nov. 1767
Princess Augusta-Sophia,	— — —	8 Nov. 1768
Princess Elizabeth,	— — — — —	22 May, 1770
Prince Earnest-Augustus,	— —	5 June, 1771
Prince Augustus-Frederick,	— —	27 Jan. 1772
Prince Adolphus-Frederick,	— —	24 Feb. 1774
Princess Mary	— — — — —	25 April, 1776
Princess Sophia,	— — — — —	3 Nov. 1777
Princess Amelia,	— — — — —	7 Aug. 1783

FINIS.





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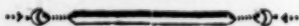
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Composed of upwards of 400 droll Questions, so contrived, that the Mystery of the different ingenious Solutions, never fail to have the most laughable and pleasing effect; and are suitably classed, for Single, Married, and Widow Ladies; Batchelors, Husbands, Widowers, &c. of all Denominations.

[To be continued annually.]

A circular library stamp is visible in the background, partially obscured by the text. It contains the text "2 AU 92" and "USE" at the bottom.



